MCQ SERIES

E-BOOK

MLIE 106

Public Library System and Services

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Suitable for UGC NET JRF/ KVS / NVS /NCERT/DSSSB/UPPSC/MPPSC LIBRARY ASSPIRANTS

Note: Red Colored MCQs are not updated so avoid them

UNIT 1

Public library: origin and growth

Q1. During which period did Greece experience its Golden Age?
A) 480 to 404 B.C.
B) 400 to 300 B.C.
C) 500 to 300 B.C.
D) 450 to 350 B.C.

Answer: A) 480 to 404 B.C.
Explanation: Greece's Golden Age is recognized as the period between 480 and 404 B.C., ending with Athens' defeat by Sparta.

Q2. Who among the following was not a philosopher during Greece's Golden Age?
A) Socrates
B) Plato
C) Aristotle
D) Julius Caesar

Answer: D) Julius Caesar
Explanation: Julius Caesar was a Roman military leader and statesman, not a Greek philosopher. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were key philosophers during Greece's Golden Age.

Q3. True or False: Greek civilization lasted around 800 years before being replaced by the Roman civilization.

Answer: True
Explanation: Greek civilization was prominent before being succeeded by Roman civilization, which began in 753 B.C. and continued to expand, influencing the region significantly.

Q4. The world's second oldest language, after Sanskrit, is:
A) Latin
B) Greek
C) Egyptian
D) Aramaic

Answer: B) Greek
Explanation: Greek is considered the world's second oldest language, dating back to approximately 1400 B.C., following Sanskrit, which is dated around 1500 B.C.

Q5. True or False: The ancient "public" libraries in Greece were exclusively for the use of their founders.

Answer: False
Explanation: Greek public libraries were not exclusive to their founders; they were also accessible to scholars, students, priests, and officials for approved studies.

Q6. Who originally planned the first national or public library in Rome?
A) Augustus
B) Julius Caesar
C) Cicero
D) Nero

Answer: B) Julius Caesar
Explanation: Julius Caesar envisioned establishing a public library in Rome with extensive collections of Greek and Latin books, though he was assassinated before realizing this project.

Q7. Who was set to be in charge of Julius Caesar's planned library in Rome?
A) Cicero
B) C. Asinius Pollio
C) Marcus Agrippa
D) Seneca

Answer: B) C. Asinius Pollio
Explanation: Julius Caesar intended for C. Asinius Pollio to oversee the library, which was later opened by Caesar's successors in 39 B.C.

Q8. By the end of the 4th century A.D., how many public libraries were reportedly in Rome?
A) 10-15

B) 20-25
C) 28-30
D) Over 40

Answer: C) 28-30
Explanation: Rome was known to have approximately 28-30 public libraries by the late 4th century A.D., accessible primarily to educated and literate individuals.

Q9. True or False: Book publishing and acquisitions continued to flourish in the West as the Roman Empire declined.

Answer: False
Explanation: As the Roman Empire declined in the West, so did libraries, book publishing, and acquisitions, reflecting the overall decline of Roman influence.

Q10. What material were ancient Greek and Roman books typically written on?
A) Vellum
B) Parchment
C) Papyrus
D) Silk

Answer: C) Papyrus
Explanation: Ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts were primarily written on papyrus, a common material used for documents and books in the ancient world.

Q11. Which country was the first to establish a legal system and parliamentary government, leading to a strong and united nationhood under a liberal monarchy?
A) France
B) England
C) Germany
D) Spain

Answer: B) England
Explanation: England was the first country to develop a legal and parliamentary system, creating a strong nationhood under a liberal monarchy that reigned but did not rule.

Q12. True or False: Magna Carta, signed by King John in 1215, is traditionally viewed as a document that limited royal power and guaranteed human rights.

Answer: True
Explanation: Magna Carta is considered a foundational document that established limits on royal authority, promoting the idea of human rights.

Q13. When was the British Parliament, also known as "the Mother of Parliaments," established?
A) 1295
B) 1500
C) 1642
D) 1215

Answer: A) 1295
Explanation: The British Parliament, often referred to as "the Mother of Parliaments," was established in 1295, making it one of the oldest parliamentary institutions.

Q14. In which year did the Civil War between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in England end with a victory for Parliament?
A) 1215
B) 1295
C) 1642
D) 1652

Answer: D) 1652
Explanation: The English Civil War ended in 1652, resulting in a victory for Parliament over the Royalists.

Q15. Which of the following best describes the evolution of the English language?
A) Greek > Latin > English
B) Old English > Middle English > Modern English
C) German > Latin > English
D) Latin > Greek > English

Answer: B) Old English > Middle English > Modern English
Explanation: The English language evolved from Old English (circa 1100 A.D.) to Middle English (until about 1500 A.D.) and then to Modern English (from 1500 onwards).

Q16. True or False: The Dark Ages in Europe lasted from 500 to 1500 A.D., with few significant developments until the Renaissance began.

Answer: True
Explanation: The period known as the Dark Ages in Europe spanned roughly from 500 to 1500 A.D., after which the Renaissance brought about significant cultural and intellectual advancements.

Q17. The Renaissance aimed to produce individuals well-versed in which of the following?
A) Only literature and arts
B) Only mathematics and science
C) Humanities, sciences, art, and sports
D) Only religious studies

Answer: C) Humanities, sciences, art, and sports
Explanation: Renaissance education focused on creating well-rounded individuals skilled in humanities, mathematics, science, arts, and sports.

Q18. When did the European overseas expansion begin, leading to the creation of empires?
A) 12th century
B) 14th century
C) 17th century
D) 19th century

Answer: C) 17th century
Explanation: European overseas expansion began in the 17th century, and by the mid-19th century, European powers had colonized almost all non-European regions.

Q19. Which revolution, starting in Britain in 1750, led to massive urbanization and the rise of a prosperous middle class?
A) The Scientific Revolution
B) The Industrial Revolution
C) The Social Revolution
D) The Technological Revolution

Answer: B) The Industrial Revolution
Explanation: The Industrial Revolution, beginning in Britain around 1750, resulted in urbanization and the emergence of a prosperous middle class.

Q20. True or False: The Elementary Education Act of 1870 in Britain established the principle that elementary education was the responsibility of the state.

Answer: True
Explanation: The 1870 Elementary Education Act marked a shift, placing the responsibility of elementary education on the state, rather than on religious or voluntary organizations.

Q21. Which British act in 1944 involved extensive changes to both public education and public libraries?
A) The Education and Public Welfare Act
B) The Elementary Education Act
C) The Renaissance and Libraries Act
D) The Education Act

Answer: D) The Education Act
Explanation: The 1944 Education Act reformed the educational system and introduced provisions for public libraries, ensuring standards for facilities, equipment, and qualified teachers.

Q22. Which institution was established in 1263, marking the beginning of higher education in England?
A) Cambridge University
B) University of London
C) Balliol University College
D) Manchester University

Answer: C) Balliol University College
Explanation: Balliol University College, established in 1263, is one of the earliest higher education institutions in England, followed by Merton College in 1264.

Q23. True or False: The University of Cambridge was established after the University of Oxford.

Answer: True
Explanation: The University of Oxford was established before the University of Cambridge, with Cambridge being founded in 1233.

Q24. Which century saw the rise of "civic universities" such as those in London, Manchester, and Birmingham, challenging the

dominance of Oxford?
A) 17th century
B) 18th century
C) 19th century
D) 20th century

Answer: C) 19th century
Explanation: The 19th century witnessed the emergence of "civic universities" in cities like London, Manchester, and Birmingham, which provided alternatives to Oxford's traditional influence.

Q25. The University Grants Committee, established in 1911 and reorganized in 1920, was responsible for which of the following?
A) Regulating scientific research in universities
B) Financing universities through central government funds
C) Overseeing public libraries
D) Managing civic university admissions

Answer: B) Financing universities through central government funds
Explanation: The University Grants Committee was created to fund universities using central government resources, strengthening higher education support.

Q26. During which decade were many new universities established in the UK, often known as Red Brick universities?
A) 1920s
B) 1940s
C) 1950s
D) 1960s

Answer: D) 1960s
Explanation: In the 1960s, several new universities were established in the UK, commonly called "Red Brick universities," with a focus on scientific and technological education.

Q27. True or False: The Royal Society of London, founded in 1662, played a crucial role in advancing scientific research in England.

Answer: True
Explanation: Founded in 1662, the Royal Society of London supported scientific inquiry and became a pivotal institution for scientific research in England.

Q28. Isaac Newton's major contributions to scientific research began in which year?
A) 1662
B) 1687
C) 1704
D) 1750

Answer: B) 1687
Explanation: Isaac Newton's contributions to science started in 1687, with his work continuing through to 1704, marking a significant era in scientific advancement.

Q29. Which of the following statements is true regarding British scientific achievements between 1750 and 1900?
A) Britain produced no significant inventions.
B) Britain was at the forefront of most inventions made during this period.
C) Britain focused solely on industrial inventions, ignoring scientific discoveries.
D) Nobel prizes were awarded exclusively to British engineers.

Answer: B) Britain was at the forefront of most inventions made during this period.
Explanation: Between 1750 and 1900, Britain led in various scientific and technological inventions, contributing significantly to global advancements.

Q30. True or False: A large number of Nobel Prizes were awarded to British scientists due to their contributions to scientific research.

Answer: True
Explanation: British scientists earned numerous Nobel Prizes for their pioneering contributions in various scientific fields, reflecting the nation's strong research culture.

Q31. The history of publishing in England is marked by a close relationship between which two factors?
A) Social change and literacy
B) Technical innovations and social change

C) Industrialization and technology
D) Education and government policy

Answer: B) Technical innovations and social change
Explanation: In England, the evolution of publishing has been shaped by a dynamic interplay between technical advancements and societal changes, each driving the other.

Q32. Which three major inventions are crucial to modern publishing?
A) Writing, photography, and ink
B) Paper, printing, and binding
C) Writing, paper, and printing
D) Ink, press, and binding

Answer: C) Writing, paper, and printing
Explanation: Modern publishing is built upon the inventions of writing, paper, and printing, which are essential for the production and distribution of printed materials.

Q33. True or False: Johannes Gutenberg is credited with the invention of printing with movable type around 1440-1450.

Answer: True
Explanation: Johannes Gutenberg, a German printer, is widely recognized for pioneering movable type printing in the 15th century, revolutionizing the spread of information.

Q34. William Caxton introduced printing to England in which year?
A) 1440
B) 1450
C) 1474
D) 1480

Answer: C) 1474
Explanation: William Caxton was the first to bring printing to England in 1474, significantly impacting the country's language and literature.

Q35. Which Act, passed in 1709, was the world's first law to protect authors' rights?
A) The Public Libraries Act
B) The Copyright Act
C) The Education Act
D) The Literary Protection Act

Answer: B) The Copyright Act
Explanation: The Copyright Act of 1709, enacted in England, was the first law to secure authors' rights, providing them with exclusive rights for 21 years to encourage learning.

Q36. True or False: Book clubs, which provided books to members at lower prices, became popular after the First World War.

Answer: False
Explanation: Book clubs gained prominence after the Second World War, offering selected books at reduced prices to members, increasing access to literature.

Q37. Which of the following developments helped authors manage their relationships with publishers in 1875?
A) Copyright Act
B) Book clubs
C) Literary agents
D) Paperbacks

Answer: C) Literary agents
Explanation: Literary agents emerged in England in 1875 to assist authors, particularly those unfamiliar with handling their own business dealings with publishers.

Q38. What was a primary benefit of book clubs for readers?
A) Access to banned books
B) Books provided at a lower price
C) Personal writing assistance
D) Access to foreign literature

Answer: B) Books provided at a lower price
Explanation: Book clubs offered members selected books at a discounted price, making literature more affordable and accessible.

Library type and relevant details

Section	Type of Library	Description

Personal Libraries	Personal Libraries	Personal libraries were for the owner's use, as well as family and friends. Literacy was low, limiting users to mostly the priestly class. Printing advancements led to growth in public library development.
1.4.2 Parish Libraries	Parish Libraries	Open to both clerics and laymen, these libraries focused on religious books but also included arts, sciences, history, biography, and travel. Some had circulating units (early bookmobiles).
	Circulation Libraries	Mid-18th century profit-oriented libraries allowed book borrowing on a rental basis.
	Apprentices' Libraries	Libraries for workers, including Apprentices' Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes, provided access to educational materials.
1.4.3 Social or Subscription Libraries	Social/Subscription Libraries	Established in the late 18th century to reduce costs for book buyers. Members paid admission fees, annual subscriptions, and cash deposits. These libraries were elitist and limited to those who could afford to pay.
Libraries in Scandinavia	Scandinavian Public Libraries	Significant public library growth occurred in the 19th and 20th centuries, influenced by Anglo-American librarianship, government support, regional systems, inter-library lending, new buildings, author compensation, etc.

Q39. What was the primary purpose of personal libraries in early history?
A) To provide books for the public
B) For the owner's, family, and friends' use
C) To be shared within communities
D) To lend books commercially

Answer: B) For the owner's, family, and friends' use
Explanation: Personal libraries were originally intended for private use, catering to the owner's close circle, as general literacy was very low and limited to specific classes.

Q40. Parish libraries were accessible to which groups of people?
A) Only clergy
B) Clergy and laymen
C) Wealthy families
D) Only government officials

Answer: B) Clergy and laymen
Explanation: Parish libraries were open to both clerics and laypeople, providing religious texts and other popular works, making them early predecessors of public libraries.

Q41. Which innovation in parish libraries foreshadowed the modern bookmobile?
A) Use of subscription fees
B) Circulating units that delivered books
C) Personal book collections
D) Hiring of professional librarians

Answer: B) Circulating units that delivered books
Explanation: Some parish libraries used circulating units that transported books to communities, similar to modern-day bookmobiles.

Q42. What were social or subscription libraries initially established for?
A) Free access for all citizens
B) For government officials only

C) Sharing books among members
D) Lending books for free

Answer: C) Sharing books among members
Explanation: Social or subscription libraries allowed members to pool resources, enabling book sharing, but were considered elitist as they were accessible only to paying members.

Q43. Which of the following statements describes a feature of Scandinavian public library systems?
A) They were completely funded by private entities
B) They had little government support
C) They included extensive inter-library lending systems
D) They were limited to city areas

Answer: C) They included extensive inter-library lending systems
Explanation: Scandinavian libraries had a strong inter-library lending system, supported by legislation, government aid, and community outreach.

Q44. Which country or region saw significant public library growth in the 19th and 20th centuries, influenced by Anglo-American librarianship?
A) United Kingdom
B) USA
C) Scandinavia
D) Germany

Answer: C) Scandinavia
Explanation: Scandinavian countries developed their public libraries extensively, adopting Anglo-American practices and expanding library services widely across communities.

Q45. True or False: Social or subscription libraries were accessible to all citizens regardless of payment.

Answer: False
Explanation: Social or subscription libraries required fees, making them accessible only to those who could afford to pay, leading to criticism for being elitist.

Q46. One unique feature of Scandinavian public libraries was:
A) The exclusive focus on religious texts
B) Compensation for authors when their books were borrowed
C) The lack of inter-library loans
D) Restriction to urban areas

Answer: B) Compensation for authors when their books were borrowed
Explanation: Scandinavian libraries offered compensation to authors for the public use of their books, supporting creators while providing access to readers.

Q47. True or False: The growth of public library services in Scandinavia included organizing cultural events.

Answer: True
Explanation: Scandinavian public libraries also played a role in arranging cultural events, enriching community engagement and cultural access through libraries.

Q48. The public library system in India was influenced by which historical factor?
A) Indigenous traditions
B) Western impact
C) Mughal influence
D) Ancient educational systems

Answer: B) Western impact
Explanation: The Indian public library system was significantly influenced by British rule, reflecting Western concepts of public libraries developed in Britain.

Q49. When was the first public library law passed in India?
A) 1850
B) 1948
C) 1900
D) 1920

Answer: B) 1948
Explanation: India's first public library law was enacted in 1948, shortly after independence, compared to Britain's earlier law in 1850.

Q50. In India, which type of library was a precursor to the modern public library?
A) Parish libraries
B) Personal libraries
C) Subscription libraries
D) Apprentices' libraries

Answer: C) Subscription libraries
Explanation: Similar to Britain, subscription libraries in India were precursors to the public library system, though initially accessible only to paying members.

Q51. Approximately how many subscription libraries were estimated to be in India at the time of independence in 1947?
A) 5,000
B) 10,000
C) 50,000
D) 100,000

Answer: C) 50,000
Explanation: By mid-1947, it was estimated that India had around 50,000 subscription libraries, though they were generally small in size.

Q52. The first significant step in establishing public libraries in India occurred in which year?
A) 1762
B) 1808
C) 1948
D) 1950

Answer: B) 1808
Explanation: In 1808, a proposal was introduced in Bombay Presidency to register libraries and support them with books, marking an early step toward public libraries in India.

Q53. Which of the following was necessary for a library to be considered a true public library in India?
A) It must operate on a subscription basis
B) It must be open only to registered members
C) It should be open to all and free of charge
D) It should be privately funded

Answer: C) It should be open to all and free of charge
Explanation: For a library to be a true public library, it had to provide services to everyone at no cost, ideally supported by public funds and legislation.

Q54. True or False: Library education at the university level in India and Britain began around the same time during World War I.

Answer: True
Explanation: Library education started at the university level in both India and Britain during World War I (1914-1918), promoting professional training in librarianship.

Q55. Which condition is NOT essential for a public library as defined in India?
A) Open to all
B) Subscription-based access
C) Free of charge
D) Established with public funds

Answer: B) Subscription-based access
Explanation: Public libraries in India are defined by being open to all, free of charge, and typically funded by public resources rather than subscription fees.

Q56. During which years did the second phase of the public library movement in India take place?
A) 1900 to 1937
B) 1808 to 1900
C) 1947 to 1950
D) 1937 to 1948

Answer: A) 1900 to 1937
Explanation: The second phase in the history of the public library movement in India is considered to be from 1900 to 1937.

Q57. In 1900, which subscription library opened a reading room for the general public in Calcutta?
A) Imperial Library
B) Asiatic Society Library
C) Calcutta Library
D) National Library

Answer: C) Calcutta Library
Explanation: The Calcutta Library, initially a subscription library established in 1832, opened its reading room to the public in 1900.

Q58. Who took over the Calcutta Library in 1902 and renamed it the Imperial Library?
A) Sir Sayaji Rao III
B) Lord Curzon
C) Asa Don Dickinson
D) Mr. Bowden

Answer: B) Lord Curzon
Explanation: Lord Curzon, the then Governor-General of India, took over the Calcutta Library in 1902 and renamed it the Imperial Library.

Q59. Which Indian state is known for pioneering the library movement during this period, under the leadership of Sir Sayaji Rao III?
A) Bengal
B) Baroda
C) Punjab
D) Andhra

Answer: B) Baroda
Explanation: The princely state of Baroda led a notable library movement from 1906 to 1911 under Sir Sayaji Rao III, establishing a model library system with Central, Village, and Traveling Libraries.

Q60. Who was the American librarian employed by Sir Sayaji Rao III to organize the Baroda library system?
A) Melvil Dewey
B) Asa Don Dickinson
C) Mr. Bowden
D) Andrew Carnegie

Answer: C) Mr. Bowden
Explanation: Sir Sayaji Rao III employed Mr. Bowden, an American librarian, to organize the public library system in Baroda.

Q61. Where was India's first library school established, and in which year?
A) Calcutta, 1915
B) Baroda, 1906
C) Lahore, 1933
D) Bombay, 1920

Answer: B) Baroda, 1906
Explanation: India's first library school was established in Baroda in 1906 by Mr. Bowden.

Q62. Who established the second library school in India, at Panjab University, Lahore, in 1915?
A) Melvil Dewey
B) Asa Don Dickinson
C) Sir Sayaji Rao III
D) Lord Curzon

Answer: B) Asa Don Dickinson
Explanation: Asa Don Dickinson, an American librarian and contemporary of Melvil Dewey, established the second library school in India at Panjab University, Lahore, in 1915.

Q63. The first State Library Association in India was formed in which region?
A) Bengal
B) Baroda
C) Andhra
D) Punjab

Answer: C) Andhra
Explanation: The first State Library Association in India was formed in Andhra in 1914.

Q64. Which association published India's first library journal titled *Modern Librarian* in 1935?
A) Indian Library Association
B) Panjab Library Association
C) Bengal Library Association
D) Baroda Library Association

Answer: B) Panjab Library Association
Explanation: The Panjab Library Association published India's first library journal, *Modern Librarian*, in 1935 from Lahore.

Fourth Phase *of the public library system in India*

Phase	Period	Description
Introduction	1762-1947	Public libraries in India emerged under British influence.

		The library development stages in Britain and India were similar, although India took longer to progress. The first public library law in Britain passed in 1850, while India's came in 1948. The modern public library concept developed in India in 1950 with the Delhi Public Library.
The First Phase	1808-1900	In 1808, the Bombay Presidency initiated the registration of libraries to receive published books. Public libraries were established in the three Presidency towns (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras) with European support. Subscription libraries emerged but were accessible only to paying members, thus not fully public.
The Second Phase	1900-1937	The public library movement gained momentum among the educated class. In 1902, Lord Curzon renamed the Calcutta Library as the Imperial Library, which later became the National Library in 1948. The Baroda Movement (1906-1911) set up a model library system under Maharaja Sayaji Rao III. The first Library School was established in Baroda in 1906.
Library Education	1906 onwards	The first Library School was established in Baroda in 1906 by Mr. Bowden. Panjab University in Lahore started a second library school in 1915. The Andhra State Library Association was formed in 1914, followed by Bengal in 1927. The Indian Library Association was established in 1933 in Calcutta.
The Third Phase	1937-1947	With the Indian National Congress in power, public library demand grew. State governments established around 13,000 village libraries (1937-1942) as part of the Indian Adult Education movement. In 1939-40, the Library Development Committee in Bombay proposed a six-stage public library development plan.
The Fourth Phase	1947 - Present	The fourth phase began after India's independence on August 15, 1947. Key milestones included the passing of the Madras Public Libraries Act (1948) and the establishment of the Delhi Public Library (DPL) in 1951, a UNESCO initiative.

		DPL became the first modern public library in India, meeting UNESCO's manifesto for public libraries.
Delhi Public Library (DPL)	1949-1951	UNESCO initiated a public library project in India, marking the establishment of DPL as a model for modern libraries. The library offered free services, was open to all, and included various cultural and community activities. It became known as Asia's busiest public library with around 100,000 enrollees. It was declared UNESCO's most successful project in 1956.

Q65. In which year did the Ministry of Education, Government of India, begin providing grants for the establishment of public libraries?
A) 1947
B) 1952-53
C) 1960
D) 1975

Answer: B) 1952-53
Explanation: The Ministry of Education, Government of India, began giving grants to states for establishing public libraries in 1952-53.

Q66. Which scheme incorporated the provision for the establishment of state central libraries and district central libraries in India?
A) National Library Scheme
B) First Five Year Plan
C) Community Development Programme
D) Library Modernization Plan

Answer: B) First Five Year Plan
Explanation: The establishment of state central libraries and district central libraries was incorporated into the First Five Year Plan (1951-56).

Q67. How much money was spent on public libraries under the First Five Year Plan, and what portion was provided by the Central Government?
A) Rs 10 lakh, 50% provided by the Central Government
B) Rs 1 crore, two-thirds provided by the Central Government
C) Rs 5 crore, one-third provided by the Central Government
D) Rs 50 lakh, full funding by the Central Government

Answer: B) Rs 1 crore, two-thirds provided by the Central Government
Explanation: About Rs 1 crore was spent on public libraries, with two-thirds of the amount provided by the Central Government.

Q68. What was the objective of the Community Development programme launched by the Government of India in 1952?
A) Promote urban libraries
B) Focus on social education and support rural libraries
C) Establish central libraries in all states
D) Develop university libraries

Answer: B) Focus on social education and support rural libraries
Explanation: The Community Development programme, launched in 1952, emphasized social education and gave a boost to rural libraries.

Q69. In which year did the Government of India adopt the Delivery of Books Act?
A) 1950
B) 1954
C) 1956
D) 1960

Answer: B) 1954
Explanation: The Government of India adopted the Delivery of Books Act in 1954, requiring publishers to deposit a copy of each book in specific public libraries.

Q70. Which of the following libraries was NOT included under the Delivery of Books Act in India?
A) National Library, Calcutta
B) Connemara Public Library, Madras
C) Sachivalaya Central Library, Bombay
D) Gujarat State Library, Ahmedabad

Answer: D) Gujarat State Library, Ahmedabad
Explanation: The Delivery of Books Act includes the National Library, Calcutta; the Connemara Public Library, Madras; the Sachivalaya Central Library, Bombay; and the Delhi Public Library, but not the Gujarat State Library.

Q71. When was the Delivery of Books Act amended to include newspapers?
A) 1954
B) 1955
C) 1956
D) 1960

Answer: C) 1956
Explanation: The Delivery of Books Act was amended in 1956 to include newspapers in the list of items to be deposited in the specified public libraries.

Q72. Under the Indian Constitution, which government has the authority to legislate on public library services?
A) Central Government
B) State Government
C) Both Central and State Governments
D) Local Governments

Answer: B) State Government
Explanation: Public library service is exclusively a state subject under the Indian Constitution, meaning the Central Government cannot legislate on it.

Q73. How does the Indian Constitution treat education in terms of legislation?
A) It is exclusively a state subject.
B) It is exclusively a central subject.
C) It is on the Concurrent List.
D) It is not mentioned in the Constitution.

Answer: C) It is on the Concurrent List.
Explanation: Education is on the Concurrent List, meaning both State and Central Governments can legislate, but Central laws will supersede state laws on the subject.

Q74. Which country's former colonies in Africa had public library services provided by statutory national library boards, unlike the typical local government responsibility?
A) India
B) United States
C) United Kingdom
D) Former British colonies in Africa

Answer: D) Former British colonies in Africa
Explanation: In the former British colonies in Africa, public library service is provided by statutory national library boards, as local governments were considered unsuitable for the task.

Q75. What was the British Government's approach to public libraries in India during its rule?
A) Passed laws to establish public libraries across the country.
B) Appointed committees to assess library services.
C) Vested public libraries in the local governments under the Local Self-Government Act of 1882.
D) Created a national library system.

Answer: C) Vested public libraries in the local governments under the Local Self-Government Act of 1882.
Explanation: The British Government vested public libraries in the local governments under the Local Self-Government Act of 1882, but it was not mandatory for them to do so.

Q76. When was the Madras Public Library Act passed in India, and what significance did it have?
A) 1882, marking the first public library legislation in India.
B) 1947, allowing for the establishment of national libraries.
C) 1948, marking the first official public library

act.
D) 1959, as part of the Sinha Committee's recommendations.

Answer: C) 1948, marking the first official public library act.
Explanation: The Madras Public Library Act was passed in 1948, and it was a significant step in public library legislation in India.

Q77. What was the finding of the Sinha Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1959, regarding public libraries?
A) Public libraries were well-organized and efficiently run.
B) Over 90% of the public libraries were subscription libraries.
C) The public libraries were flourishing and had extensive resources.
D) Public libraries had expanded and reached rural areas effectively.

Answer: B) Over 90% of the public libraries were subscription libraries.
Explanation: The Sinha Committee found that over 90% of the public libraries were subscription libraries, and their resources were poor.

Q78. What action did India take in the absence of local governments effectively handling public libraries?
A) Bypassed local governments and created statutory Local Library Authorities (LLAs) at district and city levels.
B) Nationalized all public libraries under the central government.
C) Implemented a national public library system controlled by the Central Government.
D) Kept local governments in charge but provided them with financial aid.

Answer: A) Bypassed local governments and created statutory Local Library Authorities (LLAs) at district and city levels.
Explanation: India bypassed local governments and established statutory Local Library Authorities (LLAs) to handle public libraries at the district and city levels.

Q79. Why was it difficult for Local Library Authorities (LLAs) to function effectively?
A) They lacked legal recognition and funding.
B) They were given full independence to run their affairs without supervision.
C) They were overfunded and overstaffed.
D) Local governments delayed transferring library cess funds to them.

Answer: D) Local governments delayed transferring library cess funds to them.
Explanation: Local governments often delayed transferring the library cess funds to the LLAs, which hindered their functioning.

Q80. What was the impact of introducing elections in the formation of Local Library Authorities (LLAs)?
A) It sped up the formation process of LLAs.
B) It caused delays in the constitution of LLAs.
C) It gave LLAs greater control over library resources.
D) It made LLAs independent of the state government.

Answer: B) It caused delays in the constitution of LLAs.
Explanation: The introduction of elections in the formation of LLAs caused delays in their constitution.

Q81. Why were the elected chairmen of Local Library Authorities (LLAs) replaced by District Magistrates?
A) Due to their inability to manage library services.
B) Because they were accused of abusing their power.
C) Because they lacked experience in administration.
D) Because the government wanted to centralize library administration.

Answer: B) Because they were accused of abusing their power.
Explanation: The elected chairmen of LLAs were replaced by District Magistrates due to accusations of abusing their power.

Q82. What impact did declare LLA employees as government employees have?
A) It improved the financial condition of the LLAs.
B) It reduced the burden on state governments.
C) It significantly increased the financial burden of the LLAs.
D) It made LLAs more efficient.

Answer: C) It significantly increased the financial burden of the LLAs.
Explanation: Declaring LLA employees as government employees increased the financial burden of the LLAs, as over 85% of the total funds went into paying their salaries.

Q83. What was the consequence of the LLAs spending most of their funds on salaries?
A) The purchase of books and other items was prioritized.
B) There was little money left for purchasing books and acquiring other resources.
C) The LLAs became financially self-sufficient.
D) Books were purchased without any restrictions.

Answer: B) There was little money left for purchasing books and acquiring other resources.
Explanation: Over 85% of the funds went into paying salaries, leaving very little money for purchasing books and other resources.

Q84. What problem did the LLAs face in purchasing books for libraries?
A) They had unlimited funds to purchase books.
B) Books could only be purchased from an approved government list, causing delays.
C) Books were purchased without government approval.
D) The books were often outdated and not relevant.

Answer: B) Books could only be purchased from an approved government list, causing delays.
Explanation: The LLAs faced delays in purchasing books because the books had to be selected from an approved government list, and sometimes the process took years.

Q85. By 2002, how many states in India had legislated on public libraries?
A) 12 out of 26
B) 5 out of 15
C) 26 out of 26
D) 20 out of 30

Answer: A) 12 out of 26
Explanation: By 2002, only 12 states out of 26 had legislated on public libraries.

Q86. Which states have levied library cess on house tax, and what is the percentage range?
A) Haryana and Mizoram
B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa
C) Maharashtra and West Bengal
D) Gujarat and Orissa

Answer: B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa
Explanation: These states have levied library cess on house tax, with the percentage ranging from 5% in Kerala to 10% in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Q87. What alternative source of revenue does Goa use to fund public libraries?
A) Library cess on house tax
B) Surcharge on liquor
C) Donations from private organizations
D) State education budget

Answer: B) Surcharge on liquor
Explanation: Goa levies a surcharge on liquor (50 paise per liter) to fund public libraries.

Q88. What was the structure of the public library system proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan?
A) A library in every village, district, and state capital.
B) A State Central Library, District Central Library, and libraries at the Development Block level and village level.
C) Only one central library for each state capital.
D) No specific plan was proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Answer: B) A State Central Library, District Central Library, and libraries at the Development Block level and village level.
Explanation: The Second Five-Year Plan proposed a structure with a State Central Library, District Central Library, branches in towns, and a central library at the Development Block level for around 90-100 villages.

Q89. What change did the Third Five-Year Plan bring to funding for public libraries?
A) It continued funding libraries in partnership with state governments.
B) The Central Government provided lump sum grants to states instead of shared expenditure.
C) The Central Government assumed full responsibility for library funding.
D) Funding was reduced entirely for public libraries.

Answer: B) The Central Government provided lump sum grants to states instead of shared expenditure.
Explanation: The Third Five-Year Plan shifted from sharing expenditure with state governments to providing lump sum grants, which sometimes led to funds being diverted to other pressing demands.

Q90. What change did the 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) introduce regarding public libraries?
A) Public libraries were placed under the control of the Central Government.
B) Libraries, including public libraries, were assigned to Panchayats as item No. 20 in the 11th Schedule.
C) Public libraries were removed from government control.
D) Public libraries were placed under the jurisdiction of Municipalities.

Answer: B) Libraries, including public libraries, were assigned to Panchayats as item No. 20 in the 11th Schedule.
Explanation: The 73rd Amendment assigned public libraries to Panchayats as item No. 20 in the 11th Schedule for Panchayats.

Q91. What was the key focus of the 74th Constitutional Amendment (1992)?
A) The establishment of state libraries.
B) The promotion of cultural, educational, and aesthetic aspects by Municipalities.
C) The centralization of library functions.
D) The dissolution of Panchayats.

Answer: B) The promotion of cultural, educational, and aesthetic aspects by Municipalities.
Explanation: The 74th Amendment focuses on the promotion of cultural, educational, and aesthetic aspects under item No. 13 of the 12th Schedule for Municipalities, which includes libraries as part of the interpretation of "culture."

Q92. What uncertainty arose after the 73rd and 74th Amendments regarding the local library system?
A) Whether the district and city-level Local Library Authorities (LLAs) would be dissolved or retained.
B) Whether libraries should be managed by private organizations.
C) Whether public libraries would be funded by the Central Government.
D) Whether libraries would be integrated with educational institutions.

Answer: A) Whether the district and city-level Local Library Authorities (LLAs) would be dissolved or retained.
Explanation: The amendments created uncertainty about whether district and city-level LLAs should be dissolved or retained, with some states deciding to continue functioning as before.

UNIT 2

Public library and Society

Q93. What role did the Renaissance play in the development of libraries?
A) It led to the destruction of educational institutions.
B) It revived learning and scholarship, which increased the demand for education and libraries.
C) It limited the spread of knowledge.
D) It discouraged the need for public libraries.

Answer: B) It revived learning and scholarship, which increased the demand for education and libraries.
Explanation: The Renaissance in Europe revived learning and scholarship, sparking a desire for knowledge and education, which led to the emergence of libraries.

Q94. How did the Industrial Revolution influence the development of libraries?
A) It led to the collapse of capitalism and education systems.
B) It caused the decline of libraries.
C) It marked the end of feudalism and emphasized the need for education, leading to the creation of libraries.
D) It focused on religious education and limited library growth.

Answer: C) It marked the end of feudalism and emphasized the need for education, leading to the creation of libraries.
Explanation: The Industrial Revolution ended feudalism, and the people liberated from it realized the need for education, which led to the establishment of libraries for reading and learning.

Q95. How did the invention of printing contribute to the development of public libraries?
A) It made books more expensive and less accessible.
B) It led to the availability of multiple copies of publications, which contributed to the growth of public libraries.
C) It reduced the need for printed materials in libraries.
D) It resulted in the decline of knowledge-sharing institutions.

Answer: B) It led to the availability of multiple copies of publications, which contributed to the growth of public libraries.
Explanation: The invention of printing in the early 16th century made it possible to produce multiple copies of publications, enabling the development of public libraries where these printed works could be made available for public use.

Q96. How did the spread of universal education impact public libraries?
A) It had no effect on the growth of libraries.
B) It led to the decline of public libraries as education became more private.
C) It emphasized the need for public libraries as essential institutions for supporting education and human development.
D) It reduced the demand for library services and resources.

Answer: C) It emphasized the need for public libraries as essential institutions for supporting education and human development.
Explanation: The spread of universal education highlighted the importance of public libraries as institutions for retaining and expanding the education acquired in formal educational settings.

Q97. Which factor directly contributed to the growth of public libraries during the Renaissance and Industrial Revolution?
A) The decline of interest in education.
B) The rise of private education systems.
C) The growing demand for accessible education and reading materials.
D) The lack of interest in learning among the public.

Answer: C) The growing demand for accessible education and reading materials.
Explanation: Both the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution contributed to the growing demand for education and access to reading materials, which in turn led to the establishment and growth of public libraries.

Q98. What is the primary role of a public library as a social institution?
A) To provide only academic resources.
B) To meet the educational, cultural, recreational, and informational needs of society.
C) To only offer books for borrowing.
D) To cater to a specific group of people with certain educational backgrounds.

Answer: B) To meet the educational, cultural, recreational, and informational needs of society.
Explanation: The public library emerged as a social institution to address the educational,

cultural, recreational, and information needs of the community.

Q99. According to the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, what is the role of a public library in society?
A) To provide resources for commercial purposes.
B) To be a local center of information, promoting lifelong learning and cultural development.
C) To only serve the wealthy sections of society.
D) To provide a limited range of resources for academic purposes.

Answer: B) To be a local center of information, promoting lifelong learning and cultural development.
Explanation: The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto highlights the public library's role as a center for knowledge, fostering education, culture, and information for individuals and communities.

Q100. What is one of the key features of a public library?
A) It restricts access based on race or nationality.
B) It is available only to certain social classes.
C) It ensures equality of access, regardless of age, race, sex, religion, nationality, language, or social status.
D) It charges fees for all services.

Answer: C) It ensures equality of access, regardless of age, race, sex, religion, nationality, language, or social status.
Explanation: Public libraries provide equal access to all members of society, ensuring that services are available to everyone, regardless of background or status.

Q101. What does the concept of "Free Services" mean in the context of a public library?
A) Libraries charge fees for every service provided.
B) Libraries offer services for free, with no charges for members of society.
C) Public libraries are free for only a select group of people.
D) Public libraries charge for books but not for services.

Answer: B) Libraries offer services for free, with no charges for members of society.
Explanation: The principle of free services in public libraries means that any member of society can access the library's services without paying a fee.

Q102. What is the legal and financial basis for the operation of a public library?
A) Public libraries are funded by private organizations.
B) Public libraries are supported by specific legislation and financed by national and local governments.
C) Public libraries are independent and self-financed.
D) Public libraries rely on donations from individuals.

Answer: B) Public libraries are supported by specific legislation and financed by national and local governments.
Explanation: Public libraries must have legal backing and financial support from local and national authorities to ensure their continuity and development.

Q103. Why is public library legislation considered a mandatory social action?
A) It reflects the demand for cultural education and services from society.
B) It is not necessary for the operation of public libraries.
C) It restricts the growth of libraries in society.
D) It provides commercial benefits for governments.

Answer: A) It reflects the demand for cultural education and services from society.
Explanation: Public library legislation is considered a mandatory social action because it addresses the public demand for cultural, educational, and informational resources and services.

Q104. According to the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto (1994), what is the primary mission of a public library?
A) To serve only academic institutions.
B) To support lifelong learning, self-education,

and independent decision-making for individuals.
C) To offer paid services for specific groups.
D) To limit access to library resources for formal education only.

Answer: B) To support lifelong learning, self-education, and independent decision-making for individuals.
Explanation: The mission of a public library is to support self-education, lifelong learning, and personal development, regardless of formal education.

Q105. How does a public library differ from formal education?
A) Public libraries offer a structured, syllabus-based learning system.
B) Public libraries provide self-education in an informal way, while formal education is structured and ends at a certain stage.
C) Public libraries only focus on children's education.
D) Public libraries require students to undergo examinations.

Answer: B) Public libraries provide self-education in an informal way, while formal education is structured and ends at a certain stage.
Explanation: Public libraries offer informal, lifelong self-education, whereas formal education follows a specific syllabus and concludes at certain stages.

Q106. What role does a public library play in community information services?
A) It provides services only for scholars.
B) It offers up-to-date information on various subjects and caters to all citizens, including local enterprises and associations.
C) It serves only the educational needs of the community.
D) It only offers entertainment-related information.

Answer: B) It offers up-to-date information on various subjects and caters to all citizens, including local enterprises and associations.
Explanation: A key function of a public library is to provide comprehensive and current information to all community members, including businesses and social groups.

Q107. In the context of community information services, which of the following is one of the roles of a public library?
A) It only provides academic resources.
B) It organizes community-specific information considering the local social, economic, and cultural conditions.
C) It restricts access based on individual needs.
D) It provides only information related to local politics.

Answer: B) It organizes community-specific information considering the local social, economic, and cultural conditions.
Explanation: Public libraries tailor their community information services to meet the specific needs of different localities, considering social, cultural, and economic factors.

Q108. What types of information does a public library's community information service address?
A) Only educational resources.
B) Information about personal issues like health, employment, legal rights, and also societal and political duties like governance, environmental concerns, and development projects.
C) Only entertainment information.
D) Information limited to local business and commerce.

Answer: B) Information about personal issues like health, employment, legal rights, and also societal and political duties like governance, environmental concerns, and development projects.
Explanation: Public libraries provide vital information on a range of topics, including personal, social, economic, and political issues, to meet the needs of the community.

Q109. Why is the public library considered a key community agency for information needs?
A) It only serves a limited number of citizens.
B) It is the only agency that serves the entire community and addresses the information needs

of all its citizens.
C) It focuses only on governmental or corporate needs.
D) It serves only formal education sectors.

Answer: B) It is the only agency that serves the entire community and addresses the information needs of all its citizens.
Explanation: Public libraries are essential for providing information to everyone in the community, making them a key resource for all citizens' needs.

UNIT 3

Agencies in the promotion and development of public library system

Q110. According to the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, how should public libraries be organized and maintained?
A) They should be managed by private organizations without government involvement.
B) They should be organized and maintained by a government department or agency, based on legislation, and funded by the government.
C) They should be run by local communities without any government oversight.
D) They should be maintained by non-profit organizations without legal support.

Answer: B) They should be organized and maintained by a government department or agency, based on legislation, and funded by the government.
Explanation: The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto stipulates that public libraries should be organized by the government and funded through public funds.

Q111. How does S.R. Ranganathan define a public library?
A) A private library maintained by individuals for personal use.
B) A library that is operated solely by government agencies.
C) A library owned and maintained by the public, serving the community by socializing books and other materials for free access.
D) A commercial library that requires payment for services.

Answer: C) A library owned and maintained by the public, serving the community by socializing books and other materials for free access.
Explanation: According to Ranganathan, a public library is a social institution maintained by the public for the free use of all individuals in the community.

Q112. What are the three patterns in the development of public libraries?
A) Government-funded libraries only.
B) Libraries funded entirely by private entities.
C) A mixture of government-funded libraries and private efforts, with some charging fees.
D) Only government-run libraries without any private sector involvement.

Answer: C) A mixture of government-funded libraries and private efforts, with some charging fees.
Explanation: The text describes three patterns of public library development: government-run libraries, private efforts with fees, and a mix of both where libraries are funded by the government but may also charge nominal fees.

Q113. How are public libraries funded when managed by the government?
A) Through a fixed fee paid by library users.
B) Through general revenue allocation from the government budget.
C) Through private donations and fundraisers only.
D) By charging for every book loaned out.

Answer: B) Through general revenue allocation from the government budget.
Explanation: Government-run public libraries are funded through general revenue, often with the possibility of raising additional funds through taxes or surcharges.

Q114. In India, what systems of public libraries exist according to the Public Library Acts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra?
A) Only government-run libraries.
B) Only private libraries funded by fees.
C) A mix of government-run libraries, aided

libraries, and cooperative society libraries.
D) No government-supported libraries exist.

Answer: C) A mix of government-run libraries, aided libraries, and cooperative society libraries.
Explanation: In India, public libraries can be government-run, aided by the government, or organized by voluntary organizations, as outlined in the Public Library Acts of various states.

Q115. Who is involved in the promotion and development of public libraries in India?
A) Only the central government.
B) Only private organizations and individuals.
C) A diverse range of entities, including government at all levels, voluntary organizations, library associations, rural schools, and even individuals.
D) Only local government agencies.

Answer: C) A diverse range of entities, including government at all levels, voluntary organizations, library associations, rural schools, and even individuals.
Explanation: In India, a wide variety of agencies, including government, voluntary organizations, library associations, and individuals, are involved in promoting and developing public libraries.

Q116. What does the statutory system for public libraries involve?
A) Libraries are managed by private individuals without legal support.
B) Public libraries are governed under laws enacted by the state, with regular budget provisions.
C) Public libraries are not regulated by any laws.
D) Libraries are funded solely through private donations.

Answer: B) Public libraries are governed under laws enacted by the state, with regular budget provisions.
Explanation: In the statutory system, public libraries are managed according to state laws, which provide regular funding and help in developing the library system.

Q117. Which Indian states have enacted library laws as per the text?
A) Only Kerala and Goa.
B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and other states.
C) Only Gujarat and Orissa.
D) Only large cities in India have enacted library laws.

Answer: B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and other states.
Explanation: The text mentions that twelve states in India, including Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and others, have enacted library laws to manage public libraries.

Q118. How do library Acts in India differ from each other?
A) They have identical objectives and strategies.
B) They only focus on funding and ignore administration.
C) They differ in objectives, definitions, and strategies, with many based on preserving existing systems.
D) They only focus on technological improvements for libraries.

Answer: C) They differ in objectives, definitions, and strategies, with many based on preserving existing systems.
Explanation: The library Acts vary in their approach, with some based on historical aspects and aiming to preserve existing library systems.

Q119. Which of the following states follows the Tamil Nadu pattern of library legislation?
A) Gujarat, Kerala, and Orissa.
B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.
C) West Bengal, Haryana, and Goa.
D) Maharashtra, Mizoram, and Manipur.

Answer: B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.
Explanation: The Tamil Nadu pattern of library legislation includes Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka, which share certain key features in their public library laws.

Q120. What is one key feature of the public library system under the Tamil Nadu pattern?

A) Libraries are fully funded by private organizations.
B) Local Library Authorities are responsible for collecting and maintaining a local library fund.
C) There are no state-level bodies overseeing library services.
D) Public libraries only focus on digital resources.

Answer: B) Local Library Authorities are responsible for collecting and maintaining a local library fund.
Explanation: In the Tamil Nadu pattern, local library authorities have the responsibility to collect and manage a local library fund, which is supplemented by the state.

information on the statutory system for public libraries in India:

Aspect	Details
Statutory System	Public libraries managed under laws enacted by the State, with provisions for regular budget allocation and evolving public library systems.
States with Library Laws	Tamil Nadu (1948), Andhra Pradesh (1960), Karnataka (1965), Maharashtra (1967), West Bengal (1979), Manipur (1988), Haryana (1989), Kerala (1989), Mizoram (1993), Goa (1993), Gujarat (2001), Orissa (2001).
States without Library Laws	Many states and Union Territories, including large and relatively backward states, have not enacted library legislation.
Differences in Acts	Acts vary in objectives, definitions, and strategy, with some based on historical systems, aiming to preserve existing structures rather than create a uniform pattern.
Main Features of Acts	The Acts generally vary but can be broadly classified into four types with some minor variations.

Q121. Which states follow the Tamil Nadu pattern for public library legislation?
A) Only Tamil Nadu.
B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.
C) West Bengal and Kerala.
D) All states in India.

Answer: B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.
Explanation: The Tamil Nadu pattern, which includes Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, has a State Library Committee, Director of Public Libraries, and Local Library Authorities.

Q122. What is one feature of the Tamil Nadu pattern that helps fund local library authorities?
A) Private donations.
B) Cess on certain taxes.
C) Voluntary contributions only.
D) International grants.

Answer: B) Cess on certain taxes.
Explanation: The Tamil Nadu pattern allows local library authorities to collect a surcharge on certain taxes (cess) as a source of income, which is supplemented by the state.

Q123. How does the Maharashtra Pattern differ from the Tamil Nadu Pattern in promoting library services?
A) It exclusively uses government-run libraries.
B) It involves voluntary organizations running libraries (aided libraries) instead of government-established libraries.
C) It has no provisions for a State Library Fund.
D) It eliminates the role of local library authorities.

Answer: B) It involves voluntary organizations running libraries (aided libraries) instead of government-established libraries.
Explanation: The Maharashtra Pattern relies on voluntary organizations to run libraries and does not levy cess or have provisions for local library authorities.

Q124. What is unique about the West Bengal Pattern compared to other patterns?
A) It does not recognize voluntary organizations.
B) It provides for library networking and taxation.
C) It retains features of the Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra patterns, but lacks taxation

provisions.
D) It is the only pattern without a State Library Fund.

Answer: C) It retains features of the Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra patterns, but lacks taxation provisions.
Explanation: The West Bengal pattern combines elements of both the Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra patterns, but it does not include any form of taxation or library networking.

Q125. What is a distinguishing feature of the Kerala Pattern for public libraries?
A) No provisions for library cess.
B) Only one library authority at the state level.
C) It has three tiers of library authorities, all run by elected members.
D) No recognition for voluntary organizations.

Answer: C) It has three tiers of library authorities, all run by elected members.
Explanation: The Kerala Pattern involves three tiers of library authorities (State Library Council, District Library Council, and Thaluka Library Union), all managed by elected members.

Q126. What is a common theme across the library laws in these twelve Indian states?
A) A uniform approach to library management.
B) Adoption of varying approaches based on existing systems.
C) Exclusive reliance on voluntary organizations.
D) Complete government control without local involvement.

Answer: B) Adoption of varying approaches based on existing systems.
Explanation: Each state has adopted different approaches to library promotion and development, often adapting to the systems that were already in place.

statutory acts in various states:

Pattern	Details
Tamil Nadu Pattern	Includes Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Features:
Key Features	1. State Library Committee/Council (advisory body). 2. Director of Public Libraries (implementing organ). 3. Local Library Authorities (collect and maintain local library funds). 4. Provision for independent income source (cess on taxes, supplemented by state). 5. State Central Library as the apex library of the state system, with district libraries as the apex at the district level.
Maharashtra Pattern	Endorses library service through voluntary organizations. Features:
Key Features	1. Voluntary organizations run the libraries (aided libraries become district/taluka libraries). 2. State grant provided to each library. 3. No cess levied. 4. State Library Council and Directorate of Libraries established. 5. No District Library Fund or local authority provisions.
West Bengal Pattern	Combines elements of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra patterns. Features:
Key Features	1. State Library Council and Directorate of Libraries. 2. State Library Fund. 3. Autonomous Local Library Authority. 4. No taxation provisions. 5. Voluntary organization libraries (sponsored libraries) are recognized and promoted.
Kerala Pattern	Provides for three tiers of library authorities:
Key Features	1. State Library Council. 2. District Library Council. 3. Thaluka Library Union. 4. No Library Directorate. 5. Library Fund and cess provision. 6. Library services carried out by voluntary organization

	libraries. 7. No networking of libraries.

Q127. What is the key characteristic of the non-statutory system of library development?
A) Libraries are established and managed by the government through legislation.
B) Libraries are developed through a combination of governmental and voluntary efforts.
C) Libraries are only developed in states with enacted library laws.
D) Libraries are completely managed by private organizations.

Answer: B) Libraries are developed through a combination of governmental and voluntary efforts.
Explanation: The non-statutory system involves a combination of direct government efforts and grant-in-aid systems for library development, with no library legislation in place.

Q128. In Assam, how is the library system managed?
A) By voluntary organizations.
B) By a full-fledged Directorate of Library Service funded by the government.
C) Through a state-level education department.
D) By district-level library authorities.

Answer: B) By a full-fledged Directorate of Library Service funded by the government.
Explanation: In Assam, the library system is fully financed by the government, and a Directorate of Library Service oversees the entire library service in the state.

Q129. How is the public library service managed in Himachal Pradesh?
A) By the Education Commissioner only.
B) By the Director of Education, assisted by district and local authorities.
C) By voluntary organizations at the local level.
D) By a Directorate of Library Service at the state level.

Answer: B) By the Director of Education, assisted by district and local authorities.
Explanation: In Himachal Pradesh, public libraries are managed at the state level by the Director of Education and at the local level by college principals and district librarians.

Q130. What type of system is followed in Bihar and Gujarat for library development?
A) Only government-run libraries.
B) A combination of state and voluntary efforts.
C) Only voluntary organizations run the libraries.
D) Libraries are solely funded by private donations.

Answer: B) A combination of state and voluntary efforts.
Explanation: In Bihar and Gujarat, a combination of government efforts and voluntary systems is used for library development, with different administrative structures in place.

Q131. How is the library service in Madhya Pradesh managed?
A) By a single government department.
B) By multiple state departments without coordination.
C) By voluntary organizations only.
D) By the private sector.

Answer: B) By multiple state departments without coordination.
Explanation: In Madhya Pradesh, library services are managed by several departments, such as Education, Panchayat, and Information and Publicity, but without coordination between them.

Q132. Which of the following departments in Madhya Pradesh is responsible for running tribal welfare libraries?
A) Department of Education.
B) Panchayat Department.
C) Department of Tribal Welfare.
D) Information and Publicity Department.

Answer: C) Department of Tribal Welfare.
Explanation: In Madhya Pradesh, tribal welfare libraries are managed by the Department of Tribal Welfare in addition to other departments running various library services.

Non-Statutory System of library development across different states:

This data is according to the IGNOU Books so update yourself

State	Details
Assam	Fully government-financed library system with a Directorate of Library Service that controls all library services in the state.
Himachal Pradesh	Public library services controlled at the state level by the Director of Education, at the district level by college principals and local education officers, and at the local level by heads of schools or district librarians.
Bihar and Gujarat	Combination of state and voluntary efforts.
Bihar	No Directorate of Library Service. The Education Commissioner, assisted by the Director of Higher Education and Superintendent of Libraries, manages the library service.
Gujarat	Director of Libraries at the apex, responsible directly to the Secretary of the Education Department. Major library provisions are implemented through executive orders.
Madhya Pradesh	Managed by multiple departments without coordination or integration.
Key Departments	1. Education, 2. Panchayat Raj, 3. Information and Publicity.
Departments in MP	1. Panchayat Department: Libraries in mandal panchayats. 2. Information and Publicity Department: Information centers in cities. 3. Tribal Welfare: Tribal libraries. 4. Private libraries in major cities.
Orissa	Managed by three departments:
Key Departments in Orissa	1. Department of Sports and Culture: 1,000 libraries. 2. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Libraries and reading rooms in municipalities. 3. Department of Information and Public Relations: Information centers and reading rooms in cities, towns, and sub-divisions.
Punjab	Managed by multiple departments:
Key Departments in Punjab	1. Education Department. 2. Local bodies. 3. Department of Public Relations.
Uttar Pradesh	Joint effort of the government and voluntary organizations.
Library Cell	Created during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, now responsible for planning, monitoring, policy-making, and implementation of the public library system in UP.
Rajasthan	Libraries managed by the Deputy Director of Social Education under the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education. Responsible for planning and policymaking for public libraries.

Q133. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, which department is responsible for works related to Central Libraries and the Delivery of Books Act?
A) Department of Education
B) Department of Culture
C) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
D) Ministry of External Affairs

Answer: B) Department of Culture
Explanation: The Department of Culture is responsible for the works related to Central Libraries, Libraries of National Importance, and the Delivery of Books Act, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules.

Q134. Which of the following libraries is NOT mentioned as receiving financial assistance from the Government of India?
A) National Library, Kolkata
B) Delhi Public Library
C) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
D) British Library, New Delhi

Answer: D) British Library, New Delhi
Explanation: The libraries mentioned as receiving financial assistance from the Government of India include the National Library, Kolkata; Delhi Public Library; Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library; Rampur Raza Library; and Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), but the British Library is not listed.

Q135. What is the primary responsibility of the National Library, Kolkata?
A) To provide research facilities for foreign scholars
B) To collect and conserve copies of all significant publications published in India
C) To serve as a branch library for the Central Secretariat Library
D) To promote international book exchanges for public libraries

Answer: B) To collect and conserve copies of all significant publications published in India
Explanation: The National Library, Kolkata, is responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications published in India, and acts as a center for international book exchange and loan.

Q136. Which library is responsible for compiling and publishing the Indian National Bibliography?
A) National Library, Kolkata
B) Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi
C) Delhi Public Library
D) Central Reference Library, Kolkata

Answer: D) Central Reference Library, Kolkata
Explanation: The Central Reference Library, Kolkata, is responsible for compiling and publishing the Indian National Bibliography, a monthly record of current Indian publications in multiple languages.

Q137. What was the original purpose of the Delhi Public Library when it was established in 1951?
A) To introduce the concept of free public library and information services
B) To serve as a research library for the government
C) To provide educational resources to international students
D) To house government publications and records

Answer: A) To introduce the concept of free public library and information services
Explanation: The Delhi Public Library was established by UNESCO in 1951 as a model public library system to introduce the concept of free public library and information services.

Q138. How has the Delhi Public Library expanded its library network?
A) By establishing only a central library
B) By creating a network of multiple branches, including sub-branches and community libraries
C) By focusing only on digital libraries
D) By outsourcing library management to private entities

Answer: B) By creating a network of multiple branches, including sub-branches and community libraries
Explanation: The Delhi Public Library has grown into a large network consisting of a central library, branch libraries, sub-branch libraries, community libraries, and reading rooms.

Q139. What is the main role of the Central Secretariat Library in New Delhi?
A) To provide library services to the general public
B) To serve policymakers, academicians, researchers, and general readers
C) To compile and publish national bibliographies
D) To maintain international library relations

Answer: B) To serve policymakers, academicians, researchers, and general readers
Explanation: The Central Secretariat Library is responsible for providing library services primarily to policymakers, academicians,

researchers, and general readers in the national capital.

Q140. Which library in New Delhi provides research facilities and receives financial assistance from the Department of Culture?
A) Central Secretariat Library
B) Indian Council of World Affairs Library
C) Delhi Public Library
D) Rampur Raza Library

Answer: B) Indian Council of World Affairs Library
Explanation: The Indian Council of World Affairs Library in New Delhi provides research facilities and receives financial assistance from the Department of Culture.

Q141. What does the government support financially regarding the Delivery of Books Act in libraries like the State Central Library, Mumbai?
A) 100% funding for infrastructure
B) Maintenance of the Delivery of Books Act Section
C) Acquisition of foreign books
D) Digitalization of library resources

Answer: B) Maintenance of the Delivery of Books Act Section
Explanation: The government provides financial assistance to libraries like the State Central Library, Mumbai, to maintain the section dedicated to the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act.

Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules related to libraries:

Library/Institution	Key Details
Department of Culture	Responsible for the development of libraries in India. Oversees the Central Libraries, Libraries of National Importance, and the Delivery of Books Act.
Libraries under the Department of Culture	1. National Library, Kolkata 2. Central Reference Library, Kolkata 3. Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi 4. Delhi Public Library 5. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library 6. Rampur Raza Library 7. Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF).
National Library, Kolkata (1948)	1. Acquires and conserves significant publications published in India. 2. Holds a large collection of foreign literature, including books on India. 3. Acts as a center for international book exchange and loan. 4. Receives books from all publishers under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Library) Act, 1954.
Central Reference Library, Kolkata	1. Compiles and publishes the Indian National Bibliography (monthly record of current Indian publications in 14 languages, including English). 2. Compiles and publishes the Index India (index to select articles in current Indian periodicals in six languages).
Delhi Public Library (1951)	Established by UNESCO as a model public library system. Later taken over by the Central Government (now an autonomous body of GOI). It has a network of libraries, including a central library, 4 zonal branch libraries, 25 sub-branches, 24 libraries in resettlement colonies, 6

	community libraries, and 9 reading rooms.
Central Secretariat Library	Established in 1891 (originally Imperial Secretariat Library, Calcutta). Located in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. Provides services to policymakers, researchers, academicians, and general readers. It is the second largest Central Government library after the National Library.
Indian Council of World Affairs Library	Provides research facilities and receives financial assistance from the Department of Culture.
Grants under the Delivery of Books Act	The Department of Culture provides grants to State Central Libraries such as: 1. State Central Library, Mumbai (50% grant under 'plan' and two-thirds under 'non-plan' for the Delivery of Books Act Section). 2. Connemara Public Library, Chennai (grants for implementing the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act, 1954).

Q142. Which department is responsible for the preservation of records and manuscripts of national value and importance?
A) Department of Education
B) Department of Culture
C) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
D) Ministry of External Affairs

Answer: B) Department of Culture
Explanation: The Department of Culture is responsible for the preservation of records and manuscripts of national value and importance, overseeing important manuscript libraries.

Q143. Which of the following libraries has been declared an Institution of National Importance by an Act of Parliament in 1969?
A) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
B) Rampur Raza Library
C) Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library
D) Delhi Public Library

Answer: A) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
Explanation: The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, was declared an Institution of National Importance in 1969 by an Act of Parliament.

Q144. How many manuscripts are held by the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna?
A) 1,800
B) 18,000
C) 180,000
D) 1,800,000

Answer: B) 18,000
Explanation: The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, possesses over 18,000 manuscripts, along with a vast collection of books and paintings.

Q145. What is the Rampur Raza Library renowned for?
A) Its extensive collection of digital archives
B) Its collection of rare manuscripts, miniature paintings, and Islamic historical documents
C) Its public outreach programs
D) Its modern library services and infrastructure

Answer: B) Its collection of rare manuscripts, miniature paintings, and Islamic historical documents
Explanation: The Rampur Raza Library is renowned for its treasure trove of rare manuscripts, miniature paintings, illustrated manuscripts, historical documents, and calligraphy from the Islamic world.

Q146. When did the Government of India take over the management of the Rampur Raza Library?
A) 1969

B) 1975
C) 1980
D) 1991

Answer: B) 1975
Explanation: The Government of India took over the management of the Rampur Raza Library in 1975.

Q147. Which library is considered one of the few medieval libraries that exist in the world, housing the richest collection reflective of ancient South Indian culture?
A) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
B) Rampur Raza Library
C) Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library
D) Central Secretariat Library

Answer: C) Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library
Explanation: The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library is a priceless repository of culture and knowledge, holding a rich collection of manuscripts, rare books, and artworks from ancient South India.

Q148. How many items are there in the collection of the Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library?
A) 39,300
B) 393,000
C) 39,000
D) 3,930

Answer: A) 39,300
Explanation: The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library houses a collection of 39,300 manuscripts, rare books, paintings, maps, and drawings.

Q149. What type of assistance does the Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library receive from the Government?
A) Minimal funding for preservation
B) Substantial financial assistance
C) No financial assistance
D) Assistance for digitization projects

Answer: B) Substantial financial assistance
Explanation: The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library receives substantial financial assistance from the Government to support its operations and preservation efforts.

Q150. Which library is noted for housing a large collection of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian, and Turkish school paintings?
A) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
B) Rampur Raza Library
C) Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library
D) Delhi Public Library

Answer: A) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
Explanation: The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library possesses a rich collection of paintings from the Mughal, Rajput, Iranian, and Turkish schools, in addition to its vast collection of manuscripts and printed books.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) and its assistance schemes

Aspect	Details
Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF)	Established in 1972 by the Department of Culture as an autonomous body. Not a library but a promotional agency to support and promote public library services in India. Works in cooperation with states and Union territories. Provides financial incentives and assistance to public libraries across the country.
Assistance Schemes	The Foundation provides two types of assistance: Matching Fund and Non-matching Fund.
Matching Fund Schemes	1. **Building up of book stock**: Books are supplied free to all categories of public libraries from state central libraries to rural libraries. 2. **Storage and display of books**: Funds for purchasing almirahs, racks, and display equipment. 3. **TV-cum-VCR sets for educational purposes**: For

	state central libraries and district libraries. 4. **Accommodation increase for libraries below district level**. 5. **Seminars, workshops, and training courses**: Organizes orientation and refresher training for librarians and book exhibitions to promote reading habits.
Non-matching Fund Schemes	1. **Building up of book stock**: Free books are provided from RRRLF to state central libraries, district libraries, and selected public libraries. 2. **Children's libraries**: Assistance for the purchase of children's reading materials, audio-visual materials, and furniture. 3. **Centenary/125th/175th year celebrations**: Financial assistance for organizing celebrations. 4. **Centrally-sponsored libraries**: Funds for Nehru Yuvak Kendras to augment book stock. 5. **Seminars/conferences**: Assistance for organizing national level library events. 6. **Voluntary organizations**: Funds for purchasing books, furniture, and equipment, and building construction. 7. **Library statistics collection**: Funds for building a public library database in collaboration with official and non-official agencies.
Targeted Libraries	Assistance is available to government, semi-government, statutory, and voluntary organization libraries.
Contribution Requirement for Matching Fund	States or Union territories must contribute to the Foundation's programs based on a pre-determined contribution structure. The assistance varies based on the library size, population, infrastructure, and past fund utilization.

Q151. Which of the following organizations promotes public library services indirectly as part of its activities?
A) Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan
B) Jawahar Bal Bhawan
C) Jan Shikshan Sansthan
D) National Archives of India
E) All of the above

Answer: E) All of the above
Explanation: All these organizations promote public library services indirectly, even though their primary objectives are different.

Q152. The Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan aims to serve which group of people?
A) Students in urban areas
B) Rural youth and non-students
C) Urban children
D) Senior citizens

Answer: B) Rural youth and non-students
Explanation: The Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan aims to serve non-students and rural youth by developing their personality and employment capability.

Q153. How many Nehru Yuvak Kendras (NYKs) are there in India?
A) 50
B) 500
C) 1000
D) 181,000

Answer: B) 500
Explanation: The Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan has over 500 Nehru Yuvak Kendras all over India, which are involved in activities such as running circulating library services.

Q154. What type of libraries do Jawahar Bal Bhawans operate?
A) University libraries
B) Children's libraries for rural poor
C) Public libraries for senior citizens
D) Digital libraries for educational purposes

Answer: B) Children's libraries for rural poor
Explanation: Jawahar Bal Bhawans run children's libraries as part of their mission to create an environment for the free expression and creative activities of children, especially those from rural poor backgrounds.

Q155. What is the primary function of the National Archives of India?
A) Preservation of rare manuscripts and records
B) Teaching history in schools
C) Promoting digital libraries
D) Running public outreach programs

Answer: A) Preservation of rare manuscripts and records
Explanation: The National Archives of India provides financial assistance for the preservation, conservation, and repair of public records, rare books, and manuscripts.

Q156. Which of the following activities is covered by the financial assistance provided by the National Archives of India?
A) Preservation and conservation of records
B) Microfilming of historical records
C) Construction of preservation buildings
D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: The National Archives of India provides assistance for preservation, microfilming of historical records, and construction of buildings for the preservation of records.

Q157. What does Jan Shikshan Sansthan primarily function as?
A) A district repository of vocational skills
B) A primary education provider
C) A national library service
D) A youth development organization

Answer: A) A district repository of vocational skills
Explanation: Jan Shikshan Sansthan functions as a district repository of vocational and technical skills in both rural and urban areas and also provides library services as part of its function.

Q158. What is the purpose of the school-cum-village library system?
A) To run libraries only during school hours
B) To create a dual-use library system that functions as both a school and public library
C) To provide digital resources to students
D) To offer library services to teachers only

Answer: B) To create a dual-use library system that functions as both a school and public library
Explanation: The school-cum-village library system functions during school hours as a school library and after school hours as a public library, providing access to designated public books.

Q159. Which state in India has implemented the school-cum-village library system with about 110-120 libraries?
A) Gujarat
B) Himachal Pradesh
C) Madhya Pradesh
D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B) Himachal Pradesh
Explanation: Himachal Pradesh has about 110-120 school-cum-village libraries known as Integrated Libraries in senior secondary and secondary schools.

Q160. What is the primary feature of the Gram Wachanalaya system in Gujarat?
A) Libraries run by NGOs
B) Libraries that function under the Director of Primary Education
C) Libraries in urban areas
D) Libraries maintained by the National Archives of India

Answer: B) Libraries that function under the Director of Primary Education
Explanation: In Gujarat, the Gram Wachanalaya system is part of the school-cum-village library initiative and functions under the Director of Primary Education, with funding from the Directorate of Libraries.

Q161. What recommendation did the Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System (CONPOLIS) make regarding school libraries?
A) School libraries should be converted into public libraries
B) Primary schools should be developed to serve as the base of village libraries
C) Schools should stop providing library services
D) All primary schools should be digitized

Answer: B) Primary schools should be developed to serve as the base of village libraries
Explanation: The CONPOLIS recommended that where community libraries do not exist, primary schools should serve as the base for village libraries, sharing resources with the community library.

different library associations and independent children's libraries:

Aspect	Details
Independent Children's Libraries	Known as **Bal Bhawans**, these libraries are maintained by either the state government or voluntary agencies. They can be separate libraries or attached to public libraries. Additionally, **Jawahar Bal Bhawans** is run/sponsored by the **Bal Bhawan Society of India**.
Library Associations	These associations, at both national and state levels, play a vital role in promoting public libraries. The contributions of three associations are highlighted below:
Indian Library Association (ILA)	- **Established in 1933** with the goal of furthering the library movement in India. - Organizes seminars, publishes the ILA Bulletin, Newsletter, conference proceedings, directories, and other special publications. - Involved in continuing education programs, study circle meetings, workshops, and consultancy projects for librarians. - **Policy-making bodies**: ILA represents in various national bodies like RRRLF, Bureau of Indian Standards, and the Working Group of the Planning Commission. - **Awards and Prizes**: ILA has instituted three awards to promote library service and improve the status and working conditions of library professionals.
Bengal Library Association (BLA)	- **Founded in 1925** under the presidency of Rabindranath Tagore. - Promotes the idea of a **free and integrated public library system** for the state of Bengal. - Organizes **all-Bengal library conferences**, publishes the **Granthgar** journal, and other books related to library and information science. - Develops awareness about library and information services through district committees. - Major contribution in **drafting and enacting** the Library Bill for Bengal. - The association is represented in the **State Library Council** and **Local Library Authorities**.
Kerala Library Association (KLA)	- Significant role in **library legislation** in Kerala. - Focuses on **qualitative improvement** of public library services in the state. - Provides **training for volunteers** managing public libraries, most of which are run by voluntary organizations. - Offers **one-month training** for volunteers on book processing and library modernization. - Organizes **seminars** and

	offers **resource persons** for advice and assistance on technical organization of libraries. - Involved in district and taluka seminars organized by the **Kerala State Library Council**.

Q162. Which Maharaja established state-aided public libraries and a Department of Public Libraries in India?
A) Maharaja Krishnakumar Singhji
B) Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III
C) Maharaja Bhagvatsinghji
D) Maharaja Lakhajirao

Answer: B) Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III
Explanation: Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III of Baroda was the first to establish state-aided public libraries and a Department of Public Libraries in India.

Q163. What is the legacy of Shri Motibhai Amin in the public library movement?
A) Establishment of libraries in rural areas
B) Founding of the 'Mitra Mandal Libraries'
C) Development of school libraries
D) Creation of digital library systems

Answer: B) Founding of the 'Mitra Mandal Libraries'
Explanation: The legacy of Shri Motibhai Amin, a devoted worker of Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III, is the establishment of the 'Mitra Mandal Libraries,' which are still functioning as grant-in-aid libraries today.

Q164. Which personal gifts contributed to the establishment of individual libraries in India?
A) Gift by Khuda Baksh at Patna and the royal family of Tanjavur
B) Gift by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Sardar Patel
C) Gift by Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi
D) Gift by Andrew Carnegie and local philanthropists

Answer: A) Gift by Khuda Baksh at Patna and the royal family of Tanjavur
Explanation: The personal gift by Khuda Baksh at Patna and the royal family of Tanjavur at Tanjavur are examples of individual contributions to library development in India.

Q165. How many public library buildings did Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation fund between 1889 and 1923?
A) 900
B) 1,412
C) 1,681
D) 4,000

Answer: C) 1,681
Explanation: Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation provided funding for 1,681 public library buildings in 1,412 communities in the United States between 1889 and 1923.

Q166. What was the impact of Andrew Carnegie's philanthropy on public libraries in the United States?
A) A decline in public library funding
B) A significant increase in the number of public libraries
C) The closure of many public libraries
D) The shift to private funding for libraries

Answer: B) A significant increase in the number of public libraries
Explanation: Carnegie's philanthropy had a significant impact, increasing the number of libraries in the U.S. from 900 in 1896 to nearly 4,000 by 1925.

Q167. How many public libraries and branch library locations are there now in the United States?
A) 9,000 public libraries with approximately 6,300 branch locations
B) 1,681 public libraries with 4,000 branch locations
C) 4,000 public libraries with 9,000 branch locations
D) 6,000 public libraries with 2,000 branch locations

Answer: A) 9,000 public libraries with approximately 6,300 branch locations
Explanation: Currently, there are about 9,000 public libraries in the U.S., with approximately 6,300 additional branch library locations.

The role of international organizations like UNESCO and IFLA in the development of public libraries

Aspect	Details
International Organizations	**UNESCO** and **IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions)** have played significant roles in the development of public libraries. They have provided guidance, standards, and support for the global promotion of library services.
UNESCO's Contribution	- **Delhi Public Library**: Established by UNESCO in 1951 as a model public library system to introduce the concept of free public libraries. It has since grown into a premier public library system in Delhi. - **UNESCO Library, Documentation and Information Services** in New Delhi provides **information support** to regional and country programs, aiding in the **sharing and exchange of information materials**. - Provides **online bibliographic searches** through the UNESCO New Delhi Library Database.
IFLA's Contribution	- **International Standards and Guidelines**: IFLA has created various documents for the promotion and development of public libraries, including: 1) **UNESCO Public Library Manifesto (1972)** (revised in 1994). 2) **IFLA Standards for Public Libraries (1973/1977)**. 3) **Public Library Service: IFLA/UNESCO Guidelines for Development (2000)**. 4) Standards and guidelines for specific library services, such as for **the blind, hospital patients, handicapped readers, ethnic and linguistic minorities, mobile libraries**, etc. 5) **Measuring Performance of Public Libraries: A Draft Manual (1989)** by Nick More, developed by UNESCO.

UNIT 4

National library policy and library legislation

Q168. What method has been found successful for generating funds for libraries in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Kerala?
A) Subscription and grant-in-aid
B) Library cess from local bodies
C) Individual donations
D) Government grants

Answer: B) Library cess from local bodies
Explanation: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Kerala generate funds regularly through the collection of library cess from local bodies, which has been found successful in supporting library services.

Q169. According to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, what is necessary for organizing public library services in India?
A) Individual donations
B) Subscription-based funding
C) Library legislation with a provision for library cess
D) Direct government control

Answer: C) Library legislation with a provision for library cess
Explanation: Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, a pioneer in

library service in India, advocated for library legislation with a provision for library cess to ensure the sustainability and development of public libraries.

Q170. What is the role of UNESCO's Public Library Manifesto regarding library funding?
A) Libraries should be funded through individual donations.
B) Libraries should be maintained with public funds, with no direct charge for services.
C) Libraries should charge users a fee for accessing services.
D) Libraries should depend on corporate sponsorship for funding.

Answer: B) Libraries should be maintained with public funds, with no direct charge for services.
Explanation: UNESCO's Public Library Manifesto emphasizes that public libraries should be maintained through public funds, and no direct charge should be made for the services provided.

Q171. What is one of the main arguments for library legislation in India?
A) To ensure public libraries can rely on individual munificence for funding.
B) To clearly define the government's responsibility in maintaining public libraries.
C) To make libraries free of any government regulation.
D) To increase the number of subscription libraries.

Answer: B) To clearly define the government's responsibility in maintaining public libraries.
Explanation: Library legislation should clearly define the government's responsibility in the matter of public libraries, ensuring a statutory base for the service.

Q172. What are the two ways to provide a firm basis for the finances of public libraries mentioned in the text?
A) Subscription fees and private donations
B) Library cess as surcharge and allocation of a percentage of the budget
C) Government grants and corporate sponsorship
D) Local fundraising and government subsidies

Answer: B) Library cess as surcharge and allocation of a percentage of the budget
Explanation: Library legislation should provide for financial support through library cess as surcharge or by allocating a certain percentage of the government budget.

Q173. What does the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1994 emphasize regarding public library legislation?
A) Library legislation should be optional and not mandatory.
B) Library legislation is the responsibility of local and national authorities.
C) Libraries should be governed entirely by private institutions.
D) Public libraries should charge for all services provided.

Answer: B) Library legislation is the responsibility of local and national authorities.
Explanation: The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1994 emphasizes that public library legislation is the responsibility of both local and national authorities to ensure the efficient functioning of public libraries.

Q174. According to the Regional Seminar on Library Development in South Asia, what is one objective of free public library service?
A) To charge users for accessing materials
B) To house materials providing reliable information and recreation
C) To restrict access to materials based on user status
D) To limit the materials to government publications only

Answer: B) To house materials providing reliable information and recreation
Explanation: One of the objectives of free public library service is to house materials that provide reliable information and wholesome recreation for the public.

Q175. What does a good library bill need to clearly depict?
A) The specific collection of materials in the library
B) The objectives to be achieved and the responsibilities to be discharged
C) The fees for services offered by the library
D) The list of available technologies in the library

Answer: B) The objectives to be achieved and the responsibilities to be discharged
Explanation: A good library bill should clearly depict the objectives to be achieved, the responsibilities to be discharged, and the organization responsible for fulfilling these tasks.

Library Policy and its significance, as well as a summary of key recommendations from **UNESCO** and the **National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS)**:

Aspect	Details
Library Policy	A library policy is a set of guidelines designed to achieve the objectives of providing effective and efficient library services. It helps the government recognize the importance of libraries in achieving developmental goals, improving the quality of life, and preserving the state's cultural heritage. When formulated at the state or national level, it ensures the sustainability and growth of library systems across regions.
UNESCO Public Library Manifesto	- **1949**: UNESCO issued the **Public Library Manifesto** with a focus on supporting public libraries, especially in developing countries. It was revised in **1972** and **1994** (with IFLA's cooperation). - The manifesto emphasizes the importance of **free public libraries**, stating that they must be supported by national and local authorities through **specific legislation and funding**. - It stresses the role of libraries in improving culture and providing access to knowledge.
National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS)	- **1985**: The **Ministry of Human Resource Development**, Government of India, with the help of **Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation** and **Indian Library Association**, formed a committee to create the National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS). The committee submitted its report in **1986**. - While not officially adopted, NAPLIS offers valuable guidelines for library development.
Key Recommendations of NAPLIS	1. **Establishment of Free Public Libraries**: The government should ensure the establishment, maintenance, and strengthening of free public libraries. 2. **Rural Libraries**: Focus on establishing community libraries in rural areas, serving as **information centers**. 3. **School and Community Library Link**: Community libraries should connect with schools to provide library resources for

	children. 4. **Adult Education**: Libraries should cater to **adult education** and provide **audio-visual aids**. 5. **District Libraries as Apex Libraries**: District libraries should serve as apex libraries, connecting city, town, and village libraries within the district. 6. **Libraries for Special Groups**: Build libraries in tribal and minority communities to promote their cultural heritage. 7. **Children's Libraries**: Each public library should have a section for children, with separate libraries wherever possible. 8. **Resource Sharing**: District libraries should promote resource sharing across libraries within the district. 9. **Support for Distance Education**: Libraries should support **distance education** by providing relevant resources. 10. **State-Level Network**: Libraries in each state should form a network linking from village community libraries to the state central library. 11. **State Central Library Role**: The state central library should coordinate library activities across the state and ensure uniform procedures. 12. **Library Legislation**: Each state
	should enact its own **library legislation** to support development. 13. **Central Government Support**: The central government should assist in library development and strengthen the **Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation**.

Q176. What is the primary reason for the need of a State Library Policy?
A) Libraries are under federal control
B) The subject of libraries is in the State List as per the Constitution
C) Libraries need to generate revenue through taxes
D) Libraries should be privatized and managed by individuals

Answer: B) The subject of libraries is in the State List as per the Constitution
Explanation: According to the Constitution, the subject of libraries falls under the State List, which makes it obligatory for the State/UT Government to formulate and implement a State Library Policy.

Q177. Which of the following should be one of the objectives of a State Library Policy?
A) To charge users for library services
B) To mold public libraries as a living force of education, culture, and information
C) To make libraries accessible only to the elite
D) To privatize the library services

Answer: B) To mold public libraries as a living force of education, culture, and information
Explanation: The State Library Policy should aim to mold public libraries into a vital force for education, culture, and information in society.

Q178. According to the State Library Policy, who should have access to public libraries?
A) Only students and scholars
B) The rich and influential members of society
C) All sections of the community, including the

handicapped and disadvantaged
D) Only government officials

Answer: C) All sections of the community, including the handicapped and disadvantaged
Explanation: The State Library Policy should ensure free access to all sections of the community, including marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

Q179. What kind of system is needed for a federal country like India, according to the State Library Policy?
A) A central library system
B) A two-tier Public Library System, with bodies at the State and District levels
C) A single national library governing all states
D) A decentralized library system with no central governance

Answer: B) A two-tier Public Library System, with bodies at the State and District levels
Explanation: A two-tier system is needed, where the State-level apex body coordinates with District-level authorities to spread library services to the village and hamlet levels.

Q180. What is the proposed role of the District Library Authority?
A) To charge fees for library services
B) To manage library services at the village level and ensure taxpayer satisfaction
C) To manage library services solely at the State capital
D) To centralize library services and restrict them to urban areas

Answer: B) To manage library services at the village level and ensure taxpayer satisfaction
Explanation: The District Library Authority should ensure that every taxpayer receives satisfactory library and information services, extending the services from district headquarters to the village level.

Q181. What kind of reading materials should public libraries be equipped with, according to the policy?
A) Only state-sponsored educational materials
B) Books suited to the specific needs of the state
C) Outdated materials with no relevance to modern education
D) Books restricted to a specific genre

Answer: B) Books suited to the specific needs of the state
Explanation: Public libraries should be equipped with suitable reading materials that meet the specific needs of the state's population.

Q182. What is the recommendation for the human resource in public library services?
A) Libraries should employ volunteer staff only
B) A separate state library and information service with subordinate services needs to be created
C) Only part-time staff should be hired for library services
D) Libraries should outsource all staff requirements

Answer: B) A separate state library and information service with subordinate services needs to be created
Explanation: The policy recommends creating a separate state library and information service along with subordinate services to manage and deliver library services efficiently.

Q183. How does the policy propose to fund public library services?
A) Through private donations and corporate sponsorship
B) By charging fees for all library services
C) Through government funds, with a nominal fee for special services, and by levying library cess
D) By relying on foreign aid and grants

Answer: C) Through government funds, with a nominal fee for special services, and by levying library cess
Explanation: The policy proposes that public library services be funded by government resources, with a library cess levied on various sources, and a nominal fee for special services.

Q184. What aspect of accountability is emphasized in the State Library Policy?
A) To allow free access without any form of

regulation
B) The need for audit, inspection, and reporting
C) To prevent external scrutiny of library operations
D) To centralize all decision-making at the national level

Answer: B) The need for audit, inspection, and reporting
Explanation: The policy stresses the importance of accountability through regular audit, inspection, and reporting to ensure the efficient functioning of the library system.

Q185. How many States and Union Territories does the Indian Union consist of?
A) 28 States and 5 Union Territories
B) 26 States and 6 Union Territories
C) 25 States and 7 Union Territories
D) 30 States and 4 Union Territories

Answer: B) 26 States and 6 Union Territories
Explanation: The Indian Union consists of 26 States and 6 Union Territories as per the Constitution of India.

Q186. Which of the following states passed library legislation first after India gained independence?
A) Andhra Pradesh
B) Maharashtra
C) Tamil Nadu
D) West Bengal

Answer: C) Tamil Nadu
Explanation: Tamil Nadu passed the first library legislation in 1948 after India gained independence.

Q187. Which state passed library legislation in the year 1967?
A) Maharashtra
B) Andhra Pradesh
C) Karnataka
D) West Bengal

Answer: A) Maharashtra
Explanation: Maharashtra passed library legislation in 1967.

Q188. Which of the following Acts is not a Model Public Library Bill/Act in India?
A) 1930 Model Public Libraries Act by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
B) 1963 Model Public Library Bill by Dr. M.D. Sen Committee
C) 1975 Model Public Library Bill by the Planning Commission
D) 1989 Model Public Libraries Act of the Indian Library Association

Answer: C) 1975 Model Public Library Bill by the Planning Commission
Explanation: There was no 1975 Model Public Library Bill by the Planning Commission. The correct year is 1964 for the Model Bill by the Planning Commission.

Q189. What is the significance of the Kolhapur Public Libraries Act passed in 1945?
A) It was the first library Act passed after independence
B) Its details of functioning are not fully known
C) It was revised by the Indian Library Association
D) It is the most recent library legislation

Answer: B) Its details of functioning are not fully known
Explanation: The Kolhapur Public Libraries Act was passed in 1945, but the details of its functioning are not fully known.

Q190. Which Model Public Library Bill was revised in 1995 to become the Model Public Library and Information Services Act?
A) 1930 Model Public Libraries Act
B) 1963 Model Public Library Bill by Dr. M.D. Sen Committee
C) 1989 Model Public Libraries Act of the Indian Library Association
D) 1964 Model Public Library Bill

Answer: C) 1989 Model Public Libraries Act of the Indian Library Association
Explanation: The 1989 Model Public Libraries Act of the Indian Library Association was revised in 1995 as the Model Public Library and Information Services Act.

Q191. What was the revision year for the Model Union Public Library Act?
A) 2000
B) 1995
C) 1989
D) 1964

Answer: A) 2000
Explanation: The Model Union Public Library Act was revised in 2000.

Q192. Which state passed library legislation in 1979?
A) West Bengal
B) Manipur
C) Andhra Pradesh
D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: A) West Bengal
Explanation: West Bengal passed its library legislation in 1979.

Q193. What is the role of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan in Indian library legislation?
A) He created the Model Public Libraries Act of 1930
B) He revised the 1989 Model Public Libraries Act
C) He was the first to pass a state library law in India
D) He established the first public library in India

Answer: A) He created the Model Public Libraries Act of 1930
Explanation: Dr. S.R. Ranganathan is credited with creating the Model Public Libraries Act in 1930, which was later revised in 1972.

Q194. How many Acts or Bills have been used as Model Acts/Bills for public libraries in India?
A) Two
B) Five
C) Four
D) Three

Answer: B) Five
Explanation: There have been five major Model Acts/Bills for public libraries in India, with revisions as necessary at the state level.

Model Public Library Bills/Acts in India

Model Public Library Act/Bill with Year	**Key Contributors**	**Revisions and Salient Features**
Model Public Libraries Act 1930	Dr. S.R. Ranganathan	Revised in 1957 and 1972. Includes constitution of State Library Authority, State Library Committee, District Library Authority, library cess collection, and local body autonomy.
Model Public Library Bill 1963	Dr. M.D. Sen Committee, Ministry of Education	Establishment of State Library Council, State Library Directorate, and provision of funds from the state exchequer. Missing State Library Authority provision.
Model Public Library Bill 1964	Working Group of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India	Focused on public library systems.
Model Public Libraries Act (Indian Library Association) 1989	Indian Library Association	Revised in 1995 as Model Public Library and Information Services Act. Aimed at strengthening public library services and facilities.

Model Union Public Library Act 2000		Revised to suit the requirements of the new millennium.

Q195. In which year did the Planning Commission Government of India constitute the "Working Group on Libraries"?
A) 1960
B) 1964
C) 1970
D) 1955

Answer: B) 1964
Explanation: The Planning Commission of the Government of India constituted the "Working Group on Libraries" in 1964 to plan and advise on library development during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Q196. What was one of the recommendations of the Working Group on Libraries during the Fourth Five-Year Plan?
A) Creation of a National Library
B) Introduction of a Library cess
C) Formation of a Library Council in each state
D) Establishment of a Library University

Answer: C) Formation of a Library Council in each state
Explanation: One of the recommendations made by the Working Group was the formation of a state Library Council, Directorate of Public Libraries, and District Library Committee.

Q197. Why was the Model Public Libraries Bill, recommended by the Planning Commission's Working Group in 1964, not adopted by any state?
A) It lacked government support
B) States did not find it practical
C) The provision for library cess was left to the state governments
D) The bill was too complex to implement

Answer: C) The provision for library cess was left to the state governments
Explanation: The Model Public Libraries Bill was not adopted by any state because the provision for library cess was left to the discretion of the state governments, leading to its lack of implementation.

Q198. Who led the effort in 1989 to prepare a Model Library Bill for the Indian Library Association (ILA)?
A) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
B) Dr. V. Venkatappaiah
C) Dr. M.D. Sen
D) Dr. M.S. Krishnan

Answer: B) Dr. V. Venkatappaiah
Explanation: The ILA, in 1989, prepared a Model Library Bill under the leadership of Dr. V. Venkatappaiah, considering recent developments and experiences from existing Library Acts.

Q199. What was the key focus of the revisions made to the Model Library Bill by the Indian Library Association (ILA) in 1995?
A) Expansion of library services in rural areas
B) Integration of information technology
C) Inclusion of a provision for library cess
D) Formation of a National Library Council

Answer: B) Integration of information technology
Explanation: The Model Library Bill was revised in 1995, with a focus on integrating information technology to reflect emerging trends in library services.

Q200. When was the Model Library Bill revised again in the new millennium?
A) 2001
B) 2000
C) 2005
D) 2010

Answer: B) 2000
Explanation: The Model Library Bill was revised again in the year 2000 to account for the growing importance of information technology in library services.

Q201. What was one of the key features of the Model Public Library and Information Service Act based on the ILA's revision?
A) Introduction of digital library services

B) Establishment of a state-level governing body for libraries
C) Strict regulation of library fees
D) Focus on increasing private-sector funding

Answer: B) Establishment of a state-level governing body for libraries
Explanation: The Model Public Library and Information Service Act focused on creating a state-level governing body for libraries to ensure comprehensive service and governance.

Q202. What was the main objective of the Working Group on Libraries in the Fourth Five-Year Plan?
A) To decentralize library services to rural areas
B) To standardize library cataloging systems
C) To advise on the development of libraries in India
D) To create a central library for each state

Answer: C) To advise on the development of libraries in India
Explanation: The Working Group on Libraries was constituted to plan and advise on the development of libraries during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Q203. In which year did the Government of India appoint a committee to explore the possibility of establishing a National Central Library at New Delhi?
A) 1945
B) 1948
C) 1950
D) 1955

Answer: B) 1948
Explanation: The Government of India appointed a committee in 1948 to explore the possibilities of establishing a National Central Library at New Delhi, with Dr. S.R. Ranganathan as a member of the committee.

Q204. Who was the member of the committee appointed by the Government of India in 1948 to establish a National Central Library?
A) Dr. V. Venkatappaiah
B) Dr. M.D. Sen
C) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
D) Dr. M.S. Krishnan

Answer: C) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
Explanation: Dr. S.R. Ranganathan was the member of the committee appointed in 1948 to explore the possibilities of establishing a National Central Library in New Delhi.

Q205. What did Dr. S.R. Ranganathan prepare as part of the Library Development plan in 1950?
A) National Library Act
B) 30-year Library Development Program and draft Library Bill
C) Library Management System
D) Model Library Bill

Answer: B) 30-year Library Development Program and draft Library Bill
Explanation: In 1950, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan prepared a 30-year Library Development Program and a draft Library Bill for the states, as part of his plan to improve library services.

Q206. Which feature was included in the Model Union Public Library Act of 1950?
A) Constitution of a National Library Fund
B) Establishment of National Academic Libraries
C) Introduction of library fees for public access
D) Creation of district-level library councils

Answer: A) Constitution of a National Library Fund
Explanation: One of the key features of the Model Union Public Library Act was the constitution of a National Library Fund, aimed at funding library development.

Q207. What system of National Central Libraries was proposed in the Model Union Public Library Act?
A) National Digital Library System
B) National Copyright Library, National Dormitory Library, National Service Library
C) National Research Library System
D) National Educational Library System

Answer: B) National Copyright Library, National Dormitory Library, National Service Library

Explanation: The Model Union Public Library Act proposed the establishment of a system of National Central Libraries, including the National Copyright Library, National Dormitory Library, and National Service Library.

Q208. Why has the Union Public Library Act not been passed in India?
A) Libraries are part of the state list in the Constitution of India
B) It was not supported by the states
C) The government lacked funds to implement the act
D) There was no demand for a Union Public Library Act

Answer: A) Libraries are part of the state list in the Constitution of India
Explanation: Since libraries are part of the state list in the Constitution of India, it has not been possible to pass a Union Public Library Act unless the Constitution is suitably amended.

Q209. In which years were the drafts of the Union Public Library Act revised after it was first prepared in 1950?
A) 1960 and 1965
B) 1959 and 1972
C) 1975 and 1980
D) 1965 and 1985

Answer: B) 1959 and 1972
Explanation: The draft of the Union Public Library Act prepared in 1950 was revised in 1959 and again in 1972 to address the evolving needs of library services.

Q210. What was the main purpose of the Union Public Library Act proposed in 1950?
A) To create a National Digital Library
B) To establish a system of public libraries across states
C) To form a National Library Authority and create National Central Libraries
D) To integrate libraries with educational institutions

Answer: C) To form a National Library Authority and create National Central Libraries

Explanation: The main purpose of the Union Public Library Act was to form a National Library Authority and establish National Central Libraries such as the National Copyright Library, National Dormitory Library, and National Service Library.

Q211. Which of the following is a perennial source of income suggested to maintain public library services?
A) Subscription fees from users
B) Donations from private organizations
C) Library cess collected by local bodies
D) Charges on library book loans

Answer: C) Library cess collected by local bodies
Explanation: One of the primary financial sources for maintaining public library services is the library cess collected by local bodies, which is a recurrent source of income for the libraries.

Q212. Which states in India have been collecting library cess as a source of financial support for public libraries?
A) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa
B) Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu
C) Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Goa
D) Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa
Explanation: The states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Goa are the ones collecting library cess as a source of financial support for public library services.

Q213. How are library expenses met in states where library cess is collected?
A) All expenses are covered by state government grants
B) Library expenses are met from the library cess collected at a district level
C) Fees collected from library services cover the expenses
D) Private donations cover the majority of expenses

Answer: B) Library expenses are met from the library cess collected at a district level
Explanation: In states where library cess is

collected, the expenses of the library system are met from the cess collected at the district level, with the state government covering establishment charges.

Q214. What is a key issue related to the library cess collected in different districts?
A) Wealthy districts receive little support, and poor districts get substantial funds
B) Wealthy districts receive more library cess, leading to disparity between rich and poor districts
C) All districts receive equal amounts of library cess
D) Library cess is not distributed among districts

Answer: B) Wealthy districts receive more library cess, leading to disparity between rich and poor districts
Explanation: Wealthy districts with higher library cess collections can fund their library systems more effectively, while poor districts with smaller cess amounts may struggle with weaker library systems, creating a disparity.

Q215. What is the function of the State Library Fund in Kerala's Public Libraries Act?
A) To support library systems in wealthy districts
B) To fund the expenses of the State Library Council, District Library Councils, and Taluk Library Unions
C) To collect library fees from the public
D) To assist only Taluk Library Unions

Answer: B) To fund the expenses of the State Library Council, District Library Councils, and Taluk Library Unions
Explanation: In Kerala, the State Library Fund maintains the financial resources for the State Library Council, District Library Councils, and Taluk Library Unions, covering all their expenses.

Q216. What is a peculiar feature of the Kerala Public Libraries Act regarding library funding?
A) Library cess is not collected in Kerala
B) The State Library Council maintains a centralized fund called the State Library Fund
C) Each district has its own library fund
D) Only the Central Government funds the libraries in Kerala

Answer: B) The State Library Council maintains a centralized fund called the State Library Fund
Explanation: A unique feature of Kerala's Public Libraries Act is the establishment of a centralized State Library Fund managed by the State Library Council, which covers expenses for the District Library Councils and Taluk Library Unions.

Q217. How are grants from the state and central governments used in Kerala's library system?
A) They are used to support private library initiatives
B) They are added to the State Library Fund
C) They are distributed directly to local libraries
D) They are used to purchase books only

Answer: B) They are added to the State Library Fund
Explanation: In Kerala, grants from the state and central governments are added to the State Library Fund, which is then distributed to the District Library Councils and Taluk Library Unions as needed.

Q218. Which of the following was Ranganathan's most remarkable contribution to the development of public libraries in India?
A) Developing the Dewey Decimal Classification
B) His work on library legislation in India
C) Establishing the first public library in India
D) Organizing the first national library conference

Answer: B) His work on library legislation in India
Explanation: Ranganathan's most significant contribution to public libraries in India was his passionate efforts for library legislation, which laid the foundation for library development in India.

Q219. In which conference was Ranganathan invited to present a Model Library Bill for India?
A) Second All India Library Conference
B) First All Asia Education Conference
C) National Library Seminar
D) International Library Congress

Answer: B) First All Asia Education Conference
Explanation: Ranganathan was invited as the Secretary of the Library Services Section at the First All Asia Education Conference held in Varanasi in December 1930, where he presented the Model Library Bill for India.

Q220. What was the impact of Ranganathan's Model Library Bill presented in the First All Asia Education Conference?
A) It led to the immediate establishment of public libraries across India
B) It became the seed for library legislation in India
C) It led to the creation of the first national library in India
D) It inspired the formation of international library standards

Answer: B) It became the seed for library legislation in India
Explanation: Ranganathan's Model Library Bill presented at the First All Asia Education Conference was the beginning of library legislation in India, influencing the development of library laws in the country.

Q221. Which of the following states did Ranganathan contribute to by drafting library bills that eventually became Acts?
A) Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat
B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore (Karnataka)
C) Delhi, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh
D) Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat

Answer: B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore (Karnataka)
Explanation: Ranganathan played a key role in drafting library bills for Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Mysore (Karnataka), which later became Library Acts in 1948, 1960, and 1965, respectively.

Q222. What did Ranganathan propose during the All India Seminar on Public Libraries held in his last year?
A) National Central Libraries and a National Grid of Public Library systems
B) The establishment of digital libraries across India
C) Creation of public libraries in rural areas
D) Centralized library funding from the government

Answer: A) National Central Libraries and a National Grid of Public Library systems
Explanation: During the All India Seminar on Public Libraries, Ranganathan made a passionate appeal for the establishment of a Union Public Library Act, State Library Acts, National Central Libraries, and a National Grid for the public library systems.

Q223. Which of the following library development plans was prepared by Ranganathan before India's independence?
A) The post-war reconstruction of libraries in India (1944)
B) National Library System (1946)
C) The development of digital libraries in India
D) Library infrastructure development for public universities

Answer: B) National Library System (1946)
Explanation: Ranganathan formulated the National Library System in 1946, a plan for the development of libraries across India, which was one of his significant contributions before India's independence.

Q224. Which report reflected Ranganathan's influence on library development in India?
A) The Report on National Library Services
B) Report of the Advisory Committees for Libraries (1959)
C) The Indian Library Development Report
D) The National Library Infrastructure Report

Answer: B) Report of the Advisory Committees for Libraries (1959)
Explanation: Ranganathan's influence is reflected in the 1959 Report of the Advisory Committees for Libraries, which advocated for a 25-year library development plan and the enactment of library laws in India.

Q225. What was the main focus of the library bills drafted by Ranganathan for various states in India?
A) Establishment of digital libraries
B) Providing legal frameworks for public library services
C) Development of academic libraries
D) Promotion of library science education

Answer: B) Providing legal frameworks for public library services
Explanation: Ranganathan's library bills for various states in India were focused on creating legal frameworks for the establishment and development of public library services.

Q226. What specific legislation did Ranganathan advocate for in his last year of life?
A) National Library Fund
B) A Union Public Library Act
C) Creation of academic library networks
D) Public-private partnership for libraries

Answer: B) A Union Public Library Act
Explanation: In his final year, Ranganathan passionately advocated for the creation of a Union Public Library Act, along with State Library Acts, and the establishment of National Central Libraries.

Q227. Which of the following library bills was drafted by Ranganathan for the Union Government of India?
A) Model Library Bill (1948)
B) Union Public Library Act (1950)
C) Model Library Bill (1972)
D) Model Library Act for Constituent States (1930)

Answer: B) Union Public Library Act (1950)
Explanation: Ranganathan drafted the Union Public Library Act in 1950 for the Union Government of India, aiming to create a centralized national library system.

Q228. Which state was one of the first to adopt a library act drafted by Ranganathan?
A) Tamil Nadu
B) Punjab
C) Delhi
D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: A) Tamil Nadu
Explanation: Tamil Nadu was one of the first states to adopt a library act, drafted by Ranganathan, which was enacted in 1948.

Q229. Ranganathan's Model Library Bill presented in 1930 was instrumental in which of the following?
A) Creating the first public library network in India
B) Laying the foundation for library legislation in India
C) Establishing the first library school in India
D) Introducing the Dewey Decimal Classification in Indian libraries

Answer: B) Laying the foundation for library legislation in India
Explanation: Ranganathan's Model Library Bill presented in 1930 laid the groundwork for the library legislation movement in India, eventually leading to the enactment of library laws in various states.

Q230. Which of the following was one of Ranganathan's key contributions to library development plans for India?
A) Establishment of a national digital library
B) Drafting library development plans for individual states and the country
C) Introduction of online library catalogs
D) Creating guidelines for academic library services

Answer: B) Drafting library development plans for individual states and the country
Explanation: Ranganathan was instrumental in drafting library development plans for both individual states and the entire country, helping guide the future of library services in India.

Q231. What did Ranganathan propose in his 1946 National Library System plan for India?
A) Creation of a national copyright library
B) Establishment of a network of national central libraries

C) Online access to all library resources
D) Setting up a library services training institute

Answer: B) Establishment of a network of national central libraries
Explanation: The National Library System plan prepared by Ranganathan in 1946 proposed the establishment of a network of national central libraries to enhance the reach and accessibility of library services across India.

Q232. Which of the following did Ranganathan emphasize in his library development plans for India?
A) Creation of centralized library funding mechanisms
B) Establishment of public library networks and legal frameworks
C) Development of digital archives for government publications
D) Creation of academic libraries in every district

Answer: B) Establishment of public library networks and legal frameworks
Explanation: Ranganathan focused on the establishment of public library networks across India and the creation of legal frameworks to ensure the sustainable development of library services.

Q233. Which state's library legislation was directly influenced by Ranganathan's work in 1960?
A) Kerala
B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Mysore (Karnataka)
D) West Bengal

Answer: C) Mysore (Karnataka)
Explanation: The library legislation in Mysore (Karnataka) was directly influenced by Ranganathan's work and was enacted in 1960.

Q234. How did Ranganathan's model library bills affect library legislation in India?
A) They were directly adopted by the Government of India for national legislation
B) They provided a legal foundation that inspired multiple state library acts
C) They led to the formation of a centralized national library service
D) They introduced the concept of digital libraries in India

Answer: B) They provided a legal foundation that inspired multiple state library acts
Explanation: Ranganathan's model library bills laid a legal foundation that inspired the enactment of various state library acts in India.

Ranganathan's contributions to public library development in India

Contribution	Details and Year
Model Library Bill	Presented at the First All Asia Education Conference in Varanasi, adopted as the seed for library legislation in India. (1930)
Library Bills for Indian States	Drafted library bills for various states including Bengal, Bombay, Madras State, and others, leading to the enactment of laws in several states. (1931, 1946, 1947, 1950, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1965)
Library Laws Enacted During His Lifetime	Library laws were enacted in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Mysore, based on his drafts. (1948 - Tamil Nadu, 1960 - Andhra Pradesh, 1965 - Mysore)
All India Seminar on Public Libraries	Made a fervent appeal for a Union Public Library Act, State Library Acts, National Central Libraries, and a National Grid of Public Library systems. (Last year of his life, 1972)
Library Development Plans	Developed plans such as the "Post-War Reconstruction of Libraries in India" and "National Library System," both shaping library development in India. (1944 - Post-War plan, 1946 - National Library System)

Advisory Committee for Libraries	His influence on the committee led to the 1959 report advocating for a 25-year library development plan and library laws in India. (1957 - Committee formed, 1959 - Report)
Government of India Response	The establishment of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, promoting public libraries and supporting financial assistance for libraries. (1972)
Library Associations	Founded the Madras Library Association (MALA), served as its secretary, and was involved in the Indian Library Association (ILA), drafting its first constitution. (1928 - MALA founded, 1933 - ILA foundation, 1944-1953 - ILA president)
Library Popularization Efforts	Demonstrated the bullock cart library at Mannargudi and gave a powerful presidential address at the All-India Library Conference in Nagpur, advocating for library services. (1931 - Bullock cart library demonstration, 1949 - ILA Conference)

UNIT 5

Development plans and resource mobilization

Q235. What is the primary focus of the normative phase in planning library services?
A) Creating strategies for resource allocation
B) Establishing general and specific purposes for library services
C) Developing operational tactics for library services
D) Evaluating the current status of library services

Answer: B) Establishing general and specific purposes for library services
Explanation: The normative phase focuses on establishing the general and specific purposes of the library, defining the aims and objectives, and setting the theoretical basis for the development plan.

Q236. Which of the following is NOT part of the operational phase in library planning?
A) Defining the aims and objectives of the library
B) Reviewing past library experiences
C) Diagnosing the present library situation
D) Ensuring the rational use of available resources

Answer: A) Defining the aims and objectives of the library
Explanation: Defining the aims and objectives is part of the normative phase. The operational phase focuses on preparing strategies for execution and resource use.

Q237. In the operational phase of library planning, which factor is critical to implementing the development plan?
A) Developing new theoretical models
B) Awareness of financial and human resources available
C) Focusing solely on infrastructure
D) Analyzing international library systems

Answer: B) Awareness of financial and human resources available
Explanation: To implement the plan effectively, the operational phase requires awareness of the available human and financial resources, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Q238. What is the purpose of reviewing acquired experience when planning library services?
A) To ignore past failures and focus only on new ideas
B) To document social issues in library development
C) To ensure that the current plan benefits from past successes and failures
D) To create a budget for the plan based on past expenditures

Answer: C) To ensure that the current plan benefits from past successes and failures
Explanation: Reviewing acquired experience helps planners learn from past successes and failures to ensure that the new plan can build on the strengths and avoid the mistakes of previous efforts.

Q239. What is the purpose of the diagnosis phase in library planning?
A) To create a budget and allocate resources
B) To analyze the current status of library services at various levels
C) To execute the strategies developed for the library
D) To evaluate the success of library services in the past year

Answer: B) To analyze the current status of library services at various levels
Explanation: The diagnosis phase involves analyzing the current situation of library services, which includes gathering statistical and qualitative data to understand the strengths and weaknesses of existing services.

Q240. What kind of data is essential during the diagnosis stage of library planning?
A) Only financial data
B) Qualitative data such as library collection quality and condition
C) Only quantitative data such as the number of books and visitors
D) Future predictions about library technology

Answer: B) Qualitative data such as library collection quality and condition
Explanation: In the diagnosis phase, both quantitative data (such as the number of books and visitors) and qualitative data (such as the quality and condition of the library collection) are necessary to properly assess the library's current situation.

Q241. Which of the following is included in the review of acquired experience during library planning?
A) Government regulations and legal precedents
B) Detailed marketing strategies
C) Advanced technological solutions for library systems
D) Personal experiences of library staff

Answer: A) Government regulations and legal precedents
Explanation: The review of acquired experience includes studying the discussions, recommendations, and legal precedents from government initiatives and professionals in the field to guide the current library planning process.

Q242. What is the significance of statistical details in library planning?
A) They provide a complete view of library services, without the need for qualitative data
B) They serve to measure the economic value of the library's services
C) They are essential for diagnosing the present library situation, including quantitative data like collections and staff numbers
D) They ensure the library plan meets international standards

Answer: C) They are essential for diagnosing the present library situation, including quantitative data like collections and staff numbers
Explanation: Statistical details, such as the number of volumes, library staff, and visitors, are critical for diagnosing the current state of library services and planning future development.

Q243. What type of data is necessary for preparing a library development plan?
A) Only qualitative data
B) A combination of both quantitative and qualitative data
C) Only financial data
D) Only infrastructure-related data

Answer: B) A combination of both quantitative and qualitative data
Explanation: A comprehensive library development plan requires both quantitative data (such as the number of books and visitors) and qualitative data (such as the condition and quality of collections, and the effectiveness of services).

Q244. What is the role of "programming" in the operational phase of library planning?
A) To establish long-term goals
B) To focus on the future vision of the library
C) To create a detailed schedule for implementing the development plan
D) To analyze international library trends

Answer: C) To create a detailed schedule for implementing the development plan
Explanation: Programming in the operational phase involves creating a detailed schedule and timeline for implementing the development plan efficiently.

Methodology of Preparing Plan

Methodology Stage	Details
Introduction	Outlines the background of library services, compares with other countries, and discusses the reasons for preparing the plan. Also includes the administrative and legislative background.
Aims, Objectives, and Options	Defines aims, objectives, and options through consultations with educators, sociologists, economists, administrators, and library personnel.
Structure	Comprises overall administrative and financial structure, including relations with the controlling authority and working structure. Suggests centralizing technical activities while decentralizing services.
Legislation	Must be backed up by library legislation. The plan should include provisions for drafting and adopting additional legislation as necessary to cover objectives. Includes relations with authorities, staff recruitment, structure, and standards.
Staff	Focuses on tackling staff issues, providing for pre-service and in-service training.
Organization of Library Services	Ensures proper library services for the population. Covers functions, needs, collection development, infrastructure, equipment, transport, office supplies, and staff salaries. Specifies timeframes for achieving objectives.
Costs	Includes costing tables for short, medium, and long-term costs, with estimates for each year of the plan. Also includes support from international organizations, bilateral aid, etc.
Publicity	Ensures democratic involvement through public discussion and constructive criticism. The plan must be publicized through effective means to gain support and feedback from relevant stakeholders.
Execution and Evaluation	After approval, the plan is executed by executive bodies. Short-term objectives are addressed first, with appraisal and evaluation to measure the plan's effectiveness and address shortcomings. Results are measured against set objectives.
Financing	The primary source of funds is the National/State budget, supplemented by provincial authorities, NGOs, private agencies, and foreign support. May include special taxes or library legislation cess for income generation.
Free and Paid Services	Library services should be free where possible, but a small enrolment fee may be considered, especially during the early years of the plan when capital investment is high. Semi-urban and rural fees should be carefully considered.

Financial Backing by Other Agencies	Investigate financial support from cultural associations, private foundations, commercial firms, philanthropists, trade unions, and publishers' associations. A financially supported library system is beneficial for the publishing business.

Q245. How are public libraries in India categorized based on their administration and funding?
A) Government-funded and private-administered
B) Government-aided and administered, or non-government libraries
C) Nationally funded and operated libraries
D) Public libraries with only government funding

Answer: B) Government-aided and administered, or non-government libraries
Explanation: Public libraries in India are broadly categorized into government-aided and administered libraries (funded by the government) and non-government libraries (funded by other sources like trusts or governing bodies).

Q246. What is a key requirement for improving the public library system in India?
A) Reducing the government's involvement in library affairs
B) Keeping public libraries under the control of a single governing body
C) Improving the existing situation to prepare the system for a new environment
D) Eliminating private funding sources

Answer: C) Improving the existing situation to prepare the system for a new environment
Explanation: To bring about meaningful changes in the public library system, there is a need to improve the existing situation, ensuring it is prepared for the evolving needs of society.

Q247. What role should the library board or authority play in the public library system?
A) Only providing financial resources
B) Managing day-to-day library operations
C) Having both administrative and financial powers with representation from library professionals and users
D) Limiting community involvement in decision-making

Answer: C) Having both administrative and financial powers with representation from library professionals and users
Explanation: The library board or authority should have administrative and financial powers, with representation from both library professionals and the community it serves to ensure balanced decision-making.

Q248. What should be the financial responsibility of state or local governments toward public libraries?
A) Providing 100% of the funding for all library activities
B) Spending a certain percentage of the budget on public libraries at both state and local levels
C) Providing funds only for infrastructure development
D) Ensuring that library funding comes solely from private sources

Answer: B) Spending a certain percentage of the budget on public libraries at both state and local levels
Explanation: State or local governments should allocate a certain percentage of their budgets to support public libraries, ensuring their proper functioning and development.

Q249. How can financial resources for public libraries be sourced, apart from government funding?
A) Through international grants only
B) By restricting funds to government sources
C) Through provisions in library legislation allowing collection of funds from other sources
D) Through donations from local businesses alone

Answer: C) Through provisions in library legislation allowing collection of funds from other sources
Explanation: Library legislation should include provisions that allow public libraries to collect funds from sources other than the government, ensuring a diverse and stable financial base.

Q250. How should public library planning and development be integrated into broader planning processes?
A) It should remain an independent initiative, separate from state or local body planning
B) It should be part of the state or local body's planning process
C) It should only be considered during economic downturns
D) It should be handled by private organizations

Answer: B) It should be part of the state or local body's planning process
Explanation: Public library planning and development must be integrated into the state or local body's broader planning process to ensure alignment with overall development goals and the needs of the community.

Q251. What is the primary objective of a public library for its users?
A) To provide a limited range of knowledge and wisdom
B) To offer a way for citizens to escape their individual lives and gain exposure to human wisdom and experience
C) To act as a commercial hub for selling books
D) To cater only to students and academic professionals

Answer: B) To offer a way for citizens to escape their individual lives and gain exposure to human wisdom and experience
Explanation: The primary objective of a public library is to provide every citizen access to knowledge and wisdom, offering a space to expand beyond their individual lives and experiences.

Q252. What is essential for making library services meaningful and of good quality?
A) Random acquisition of books
B) Strict limitations on the types of services offered
C) The establishment of standards by the government and other organizations
D) Limiting access to print materials only

Answer: C) The establishment of standards by the government and other organizations
Explanation: To ensure that library services are meaningful and of high quality, standards must be established by the government and other organizations that guide the provision of services.

Q253. Which of the following is NOT a core function of a model public library?
A) Collecting and organizing both print and non-print materials
B) Providing guidance for the use of library materials and services
C) Offering only a limited collection of print materials
D) Distributing and disseminating information from all sources

Answer: C) Offering only a limited collection of print materials
Explanation: A model public library is expected to collect, organize, and disseminate both print and non-print materials from various sources and provide guidance on their use, ensuring access to diverse forms of information.

Q254. How should library authorities approach the development of public libraries in India?
A) By following a rigid structure without flexibility
B) By focusing on the expansion of only print resources
C) By preparing libraries for a new environment and addressing the changing needs of the community
D) By restricting funding and services to a small section of society

Answer: C) By preparing libraries for a new environment and addressing the changing needs of the community
Explanation: To effectively develop public libraries, authorities must prepare libraries to adapt to the changing needs of the environment and community, ensuring broader and more inclusive services.

Q255. What is the primary responsibility of local and national authorities concerning public libraries?

A) To provide funds from private sources only
B) To ensure public libraries are supported by specific legislation and financed by both national and local governments
C) To limit library access to only a select portion of society
D) To oversee the technical aspects of library management

Answer: B) To ensure public libraries are supported by specific legislation and financed by both national and local governments
Explanation: Public libraries must be supported by legislation and financed by both national and local governments, making them an essential part of a long-term cultural and educational strategy.

Q256. What is the purpose of an action plan in public library management?
A) To allocate funds for emergency purposes
B) To guarantee the utilization of funds and performance measures
C) To reduce the budget for library services
D) To focus solely on technical services

Answer: B) To guarantee the utilization of funds and performance measures
Explanation: Action plans help ensure that funds are used effectively, with performance measures and clear timelines for each activity to ensure accountability and progress.

Q257. What factors should be considered when preparing an action plan for a public library?
A) Only the cost involved
B) Time frame, effectiveness of use, service range, and quality of the collection
C) Budget constraints alone
D) Library design and architecture

Answer: B) Time frame, effectiveness of use, service range, and quality of the collection
Explanation: An action plan should specify activities, timelines, and costs, and also take into account factors such as the effectiveness, range of services, and quality of the collection.

Q258. What is crisis planning in the context of public libraries?
A) A plan to reduce library services
B) A preparation for dealing with emergencies and other unexpected events
C) A strategy for financial cuts in the library budget
D) A system to restrict access to library services during crisis situations

Answer: B) A preparation for dealing with emergencies and other unexpected events
Explanation: Crisis planning involves preparing for different eventualities, including operational and communication challenges, to help the library recover from crises effectively.

Q259. Which of the following is NOT a key component of crisis preparedness in public libraries?
A) An assessment of risks and threats
B) A strategy for minimizing library use during a crisis
C) A communication strategy integrated with operational decisions
D) Strategic and tactical plans for handling identified risks and threats

Answer: B) A strategy for minimizing library use during a crisis
Explanation: Crisis preparedness focuses on managing risks, having clear communication, and developing strategic plans, not restricting library use during crises.

Q260. What is the role of simulation in crisis planning for public libraries?
A) To test the integrity of the completed crisis plan
B) To prepare the library to permanently close during a crisis
C) To reduce the number of library services offered
D) To avoid involving the community in crisis decisions

Answer: A) To test the integrity of the completed crisis plan
Explanation: Simulation is used to test the preparedness and effectiveness of the crisis plan, ensuring the library can respond effectively in a real emergency.

Q261. What is the significance of understanding the audience involved in crisis planning for public libraries?
A) To reduce the number of people accessing library services during a crisis
B) To ensure the library can address the needs and concerns of those affected by the crisis
C) To limit the communication about the crisis
D) To prioritize service delivery to only a few people

Answer: B) To ensure the library can address the needs and concerns of those affected by the crisis
Explanation: Understanding the audience helps ensure that the library can respond appropriately to those impacted by a crisis, communicating effectively and addressing their needs.

Q262. Why is it important for a public library to have a communication strategy during a crisis?
A) To minimize the number of users visiting the library
B) To integrate communication with operational decision-making for a consistent response
C) To limit communication with the public during a crisis
D) To avoid media coverage of the crisis

Answer: B) To integrate communication with operational decision-making for a consistent response
Explanation: A communication strategy ensures that responses during a crisis are consistent and rational, aligning with operational decisions and effectively managing the situation.

Q263. What should a public library do to prepare for a crisis effectively?
A) Ignore potential risks and focus only on library services
B) Develop a crisis preparedness plan with strategic and tactical components
C) Cut back on staff training and resources during a crisis
D) Focus only on short-term responses without considering long-term recovery

Answer: B) Develop a crisis preparedness plan with strategic and tactical components
Explanation: An effective crisis preparedness plan should include both strategic and tactical plans to handle risks and threats, ensuring the library can recover and resume normal operations smoothly.

Q264. What is the significance of identifying risks and threats in crisis planning for public libraries?
A) To avoid creating a response strategy
B) To understand the possible challenges and prepare for them in advance
C) To focus solely on financial implications during a crisis
D) To minimize the library's involvement in crisis recovery

Answer: B) To understand the possible challenges and prepare for them in advance
Explanation: Identifying risks and threats allows the library to prepare effectively, ensuring it can handle different crisis scenarios and mitigate their impact.

UNIT 6

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Q265. What is required for the design, development, and maintenance of a public library system that provides free book services to the community?
A) Only government funding
B) A significant financial outlay, including diverse sources of funding
C) Relying solely on user fees
D) Minimal financial resources and government support

Answer: B) A significant financial outlay, including diverse sources of funding
Explanation: To ensure steady growth and maintenance, public libraries require a substantial financial investment, which should come from a combination of government and other sources.

Q266. Which of the following is a government source of funding for public libraries?
A) Overdue charges from borrowers

B) Local bodies
C) Interest on investments
D) Rent on space/accommodation

Answer: B) Local bodies
Explanation: Local bodies, along with state and central governments, are key sources of funding for public libraries.

Q267. What is a self-generated income source for public libraries?
A) State government grants
B) Overdue charges from borrowers
C) Government cess
D) Gifts and donations

Answer: B) Overdue charges from borrowers
Explanation: Self-generated income includes funds raised from overdue charges, fees for specialized services, and other user-related fees.

Q268. What is the role of a "library cess" in financing public libraries?
A) It is a fee charged to library staff for using the library's services
B) It is a financial contribution or tax specifically earmarked for library development
C) It is a voluntary contribution from the community
D) It is a grant received from international organizations

Answer: B) It is a financial contribution or tax specifically earmarked for library development
Explanation: Library cess is a dedicated fund or tax collected to support the growth and maintenance of public libraries.

Q269. What is the importance of relying on various sources of revenue for public libraries?
A) It ensures constant funding, even in times of financial crises
B) It limits library services to only those who can afford it
C) It reduces dependency on government sources
D) It minimizes the library's involvement in fundraising activities

Answer: A) It ensures constant funding, even in times of financial crises
Explanation: Diversifying revenue sources helps libraries maintain financial stability, especially when government funding is uncertain or subject to fluctuations.

Q270. Which of the following is an example of "other sources" of funding for public libraries?
A) Interest on investments
B) Gifts and philanthropic donations
C) Fees from specialized services
D) Government grants

Answer: B) Gifts and philanthropic donations
Explanation: "Other sources" include gifts, fundraising efforts, and donations from philanthropic or voluntary organizations, which support library development.

Q271. What is a key challenge faced by public libraries in terms of financial resources?
A) Financial support is guaranteed every year
B) Libraries rely entirely on government grants
C) Financial assistance can vary due to competing priorities in times of financial crises
D) Libraries generate all their income through self-generated resources

Answer: C) Financial assistance can vary due to competing priorities in times of financial crises
Explanation: Financial aid to public libraries is often subject to changes based on government budgets and other pressing financial needs, making it important to explore diverse revenue sources.

Q272. Which of the following is a self-generated income source for public libraries?
A) Government aid
B) Savings from networking of libraries
C) Library cess
D) Rents on space or accommodation

Answer: D) Rents on space or accommodation
Explanation: Libraries can generate income through rental fees for space or accommodation used for various purposes, such as meetings or events.

Q273. How do savings from networking and library cooperation benefit public libraries?
A) They reduce the need for specialized services
B) They help libraries cut down on operational costs
C) They provide a source of income from external sources
D) They lead to a decrease in public library usage

Answer: B) They help libraries cut down on operational costs
Explanation: Networking and cooperation with other libraries can lead to shared resources and reduced operational costs, helping public libraries save money.

Q274. What is the overall importance of financial stability for the growth and survival of a public library?
A) It ensures libraries are dependent on government support alone
B) It allows libraries to function efficiently and continue expanding their services
C) It makes libraries less responsive to community needs
D) It reduces the need for external support and funding

Answer: B) It allows libraries to function efficiently and continue expanding their services
Explanation: Financial stability, from diverse sources, enables libraries to maintain and grow their services, ensuring their long-term sustainability.

More Information

Type 2: Mixed Form of Public Libraries	**Details**
Historical Context	The mixed form of public libraries was historically predominant in certain states. These libraries consisted of government-supported subscription libraries managed by voluntary organizations/NGOs.
State-Specific Library Names	- Sponsored Libraries in West Bengal - Recognised Libraries in Maharashtra - Grant-in-Libraries in Gujarat - Affiliated Libraries in Kerala - Recognised Village Libraries in Mizoram
State Government Support	State governments supported these libraries instead of establishing new ones. They were sometimes declared as District Libraries/Taluka Libraries.
Library Acts	The library acts did not allow levying of cess for financing these libraries. Grants to libraries were provided based on criteria like area population, collection size, membership, and working hours.
Libraries' Income	These libraries were allowed to charge a nominal subscription as a supplementary source of income.
States with Strong Voluntary Service	Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, etc.
Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967	The Library Fund includes annual contributions by the state government, special grants, central government grants, and public contributions. The fund is used for grants-in-aid to Aided Libraries.
West Bengal Public Libraries Act, 1979	The Library Fund includes state government grants, contributions, gifts, income from endowments, and income from the Local Library Authority. Sponsored Libraries receive assistance primarily for employee salaries.
Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988	The Library Fund is created from state contributions, special state grants, and other sources. Public Libraries in

	Manipur are largely subscription (NGO) libraries.
Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993	The state budget covers the establishment and maintenance of the library system. Government library salaries are paid from the state's consolidated fund. Recognised Village Libraries, operated by voluntary organizations, receive government grants.
Kerala Public Libraries Act, 1989	Except for a few government libraries, most libraries in Kerala are voluntary organization libraries. The Kerala Granthasala Sangham managed grants until the 1989 Library Act, after which the government directly supported Affiliated Libraries.

UNIT 7

Physical and documentary resources

Q275. Why is a well-designed building important for a library?
A) It serves primarily as an aesthetic space
B) It is essential for performing specialized library functions and providing reading services
C) It acts solely as an office space for staff
D) It is mainly intended to house administrative offices

Answer: B) It is essential for performing specialized library functions and providing reading services
Explanation: A library building must be designed to accommodate the specialized functions of a library, such as offering reading, reference services, and storing books effectively.

Q276. What was the characteristic design feature of libraries in earlier times?
A) Emphasis on modularity and flexibility
B) Central Stack towers with separate halls for readers
C) Use of open, double-faced racks for easy access to books
D) A focus on intermingling stack areas and reading areas

Answer: B) Central Stack towers with separate halls for readers
Explanation: Earlier libraries were often designed with separate areas for stacks and readers, with a focus on ornamentation rather than function.

Q277. What is one of the key functions of a modern library building design?
A) Maximizing the number of floors
B) Making books easily accessible to readers
C) Creating separate spaces for administrative and reading functions
D) Limiting interaction between staff and users

Answer: B) Making books easily accessible to readers
Explanation: Modern library designs focus on accessibility, ensuring that books are easily reached by readers, and emphasize flexible, modular spaces.

Q278. According to the functions of a library building, what is one way to control the heat within the building?
A) Use of large, closed stack areas
B) Installing air conditioning systems only
C) Providing courtyards and water fountains
D) Maximizing the use of ornamentation

Answer: C) Providing courtyards and water fountains
Explanation: Library buildings can control heat by incorporating features like courtyards and water fountains, which can help regulate the temperature inside the building.

Q279. What function does a library building serve for its users and staff in terms of protection?
A) To maintain the aesthetic appearance of the building
B) To protect users, staff, books, and equipment from environmental elements
C) To store extra books in temporary storage

rooms
D) To only provide administrative spaces for library staff

Answer: B) To protect users, staff, books, and equipment from environmental elements
Explanation: The library building must protect its contents, including users and materials, from extreme weather conditions like heat, rain, snow, and excessive sunlight.

Q280. What is meant by a library building being a "visual symbol and focal point in the community"?
A) The building should serve only as a place for books
B) The library should represent a cultural or educational icon for the community
C) The library should be hidden from public view
D) The library's design should only be functional, not symbolic

Answer: B) The library should represent a cultural or educational icon for the community
Explanation: A library building should be a prominent and meaningful symbol within the community, reflecting its importance as an educational and cultural resource.

Q281. Which of the following is an important aspect of a library building's design for different users?
A) Only considering the needs of adult users
B) Focusing on aesthetic ornamentation
C) Ensuring accessibility for users such as children and the physically disabled
D) Limiting the number of users based on space constraints

Answer: C) Ensuring accessibility for users such as children and the physically disabled
Explanation: Library buildings should be designed to accommodate a diverse range of users, including children, physically disabled individuals, and other specific needs.

Q282. According to the description of a library building, what is the metaphorical idea of a building being "a poem in bricks, mortar, steel, and glass"?
A) The building should focus purely on functional aspects
B) The design of the building should be artistic, well-crafted, and symbolic
C) The building should be made of traditional materials only
D) The focus should be on making the building as simple as possible

Answer: B) The design of the building should be artistic, well-crafted, and symbolic
Explanation: The metaphor highlights that a library building should be not only functional but also an aesthetically pleasing and symbolic structure, integrating both art and function.

Basic Considerations in the Planning of a Library Building

Basic Considerations in the Planning of a Library Building	**Details**
Formation of a Planning Team	A building planning team must be constituted at the outset, consisting of the Head of the Institution (Chairman), the Librarian (Member-Secretary), an Architect, an Engineer, a representative of library users, and an experienced Librarian in building planning and construction.
Character of the Building	The focus should be on the functional aspects of the building rather than on ornamental or monumental design.
Form Follows Function	The form of the building should be determined by its function, not the other way around.
Integrated Area Planning	Efforts should be made for integrated area planning, ensuring the library is centrally located for easy access.

IFLA Recommendations	The IFLA suggests the main library be located within 3.9 km of users, while branch libraries should be within 1.5 km of users.
Town and Country Planning Acts	These acts should reserve centrally located areas for library buildings and other relevant services (e.g., book shops) to maximize user accessibility.
Spacious Building Site	The site should allow for future expansions and potentially include a garden around the building.
Commanding View	The chosen site should have a commanding view to enhance the library's atmosphere.
Quiet Location	The site should be quiet, away from heavy traffic, trains, and other noise sources.
Open Access Design	The building should allow open access, with reserved areas for rare and valuable materials.
Flexibility in Space Usage	The design should allow for flexibility, enabling rearrangement of spaces and the addition of services like automated circulation systems. A modular construction method is recommended.
Future Expansion Shapes	Consider shapes that facilitate future expansion, such as T-shape, E-shape, F-shape, W-shape, I-shape, H-shape, V-shape, M-shape, Star-shape, rectangle, or Swastika shape.
Building Orientation	The building's orientation should protect it from extreme weather, with longer sides (especially stacks and reading areas) having a north-south orientation for maximum natural light.

Different sections of the library and their functions

Library Section	Function and Details
a) Entrance Hall	It serves as a reception section, circulation desk, and even reference section. It includes a Property Counter, Charging and Discharging Desks, a Reference Desk, Catalogue Cabinets, display stands for new arrivals, and easy chairs for relaxation.
b) Browsing Hall	Located adjacent to the Entrance Hall, the Browsing Hall is a space for light literature, such as fiction, humour, travelogues, and magazines. It is luxuriously furnished to provide a place for relaxation, allowing users to unwind after serious reading. It can also function as a Visitors' Lounge.
c) Conference-cum-Exhibition Hall	A Conference-cum-Exhibition Hall is used for exhibitions of books, pictures, and prints. It can host popular lectures, recitations, film shows, puppet shows, and other cultural activities. The hall should be located near the Entrance Hall to prevent disruption to serious library users.

d) Children's Library	A dedicated section for children, located near the Entrance Hall, designed to be highly attractive and engaging. It provides a joyful environment for kids, with specially arranged furniture, book displays, and decorations, aimed at inspiring young minds.
e) Administrative, Acquisition, and Technical Sections	A separate hall for book acquisition, technical processing, and administrative work, located close to the other key library sections for efficiency.
f) Other Amenities	A modern library may include additional amenities like a Bindery, Book Preservation Laboratory, a canteen, vending machines, small meeting rooms, sanitary blocks, kitchenette, staff lounge, public telephone booth with ISD, STD, and email facilities. These amenities should be located near the Administrative Section to minimize noise in study areas.
g) Silent Zone	The Silent Zone is dedicated to quiet study, housing main reading rooms, stack areas, periodicals, Local History, and Government Document sections. Modern libraries may combine stacks with reading areas for easy access to materials. A small courtyard may be included to minimize noise from activities like shelving and cleaning.

Q283. What is the primary goal of ergonomics in a workplace, particularly in a library setting?
A) To improve the aesthetic design of the workspace
B) To create an inviting and efficient atmosphere to enhance worker and customer satisfaction
C) To reduce the number of workers in the library
D) To increase the use of technology in the workplace

Answer: B) To create an inviting and efficient atmosphere to enhance worker and customer satisfaction
Explanation: Ergonomics focuses on optimizing the relationship between people and their physical environment to enhance both worker efficiency and user satisfaction, particularly in environments like libraries.

Q284. According to the concept of ergonomics in libraries, which of the following is a goal?
A) To reduce the number of books available
B) To banish elements that cause stress and strain for both users and workers
C) To focus only on the physical layout of the building
D) To increase the space for administrative tasks

Answer: B) To banish elements that cause stress and strain for both users and workers
Explanation: Ergonomics in a library aims to improve the environment by eliminating stressors and strains that affect both users and staff.

Q285. In a Japanese study mentioned in the text, how did the use of fragrances affect workplace productivity?
A) It caused an increase in errors made by workers
B) It made workers more relaxed but less productive
C) It led to fewer errors being made by computer operators
D) It had no impact on productivity

Answer: C) It led to fewer errors being made by computer operators
Explanation: The study showed that specific fragrances like lavender and eucalyptus could

improve productivity by reducing errors in computer operators.

Q286. What is considered the best source of light for a library building?
A) Artificial light
B) Fluorescent light
C) Natural daylight
D) Incandescent light

Answer: C) Natural daylight
Explanation: Natural daylight is considered the best source of light because it provides a quality of light that is ideal for reading and working, but it is only available during the day.

Q287. How can libraries make full use of natural daylight?
A) By using artificial lighting to simulate daylight
B) By providing large windows and skylights in the roof
C) By installing light fixtures that emit a natural light color
D) By limiting access to daylight to avoid glare

Answer: B) By providing large windows and skylights in the roof
Explanation: Large windows and skylights allow natural light to enter the library, making the most of daylight while avoiding damage to documents from direct sunlight.

Q288. Which type of lighting is ideal for the stack rooms in a library?
A) Incandescent lights with decorative fittings
B) Fluorescent tubes with special reflectors for uniform illumination
C) Metal halide lights
D) Mercury vapor lights

Answer: B) Fluorescent tubes with special reflectors for uniform illumination
Explanation: Fluorescent tubes with special reflectors are ideal for stack rooms as they provide uniform lighting across all shelves, ensuring proper visibility of books.

Q289. What type of lighting is recommended for the office, corridors, and passages in a library?
A) Incandescent lights
B) Fluorescent tubes
C) Metal halide lights
D) Skylights

Answer: B) Fluorescent tubes
Explanation: Fluorescent tubes are recommended for offices, corridors, and passages due to their efficiency and ability to provide consistent, bright light in these areas.

Q290. What should libraries have in place to deal with power failures?
A) Extra light fixtures
B) Backup generators of suitable capacity
C) Battery-operated lamps
D) Increased use of natural daylight

Answer: B) Backup generators of suitable capacity
Explanation: Libraries should have generators to provide power during outages, ensuring that the lighting and other essential services remain operational.

Q291. What lighting option may be used for illuminating the area around the library building?
A) Incandescent lights
B) Metal halide, mercury vapor, or pressurized sodium lights
C) Fluorescent lights
D) Skylights

Answer: B) Metal halide, mercury vapor, or pressurized sodium lights
Explanation: Non-traditional lighting options like metal halide, mercury vapor, or pressurized sodium lights are effective for illuminating the outdoor areas around the library building.

Q292. What is one of the key considerations for providing electrical connections in a library?
A) Only providing power for lighting
B) Ensuring there are enough plug points for computer terminals, printers, and internet facilities
C) Installing expensive power sources
D) Limiting the number of electric outlets

Answer: B) Ensuring there are enough plug points for computer terminals, printers, and internet facilities
Explanation: A well-designed library should have ample plug points for various devices such as computers, printers, and internet connections to support modern technological needs.

Q293. What does task lighting refer to in a library setting?
A) Lighting for decorative purposes
B) Lighting for general illumination
C) Lighting designed to illuminate specific tasks, such as reading or displaying objects
D) Lighting for non-functional areas

Answer: C) Lighting designed to illuminate specific tasks, such as reading or displaying objects
Explanation: Task lighting is focused on providing the necessary illumination for specific activities, such as reading or studying, and may be supplemented with general or ambient lighting.

Q294. Which organization in North America sets lighting standards?
A) The American Lighting Association
B) The Illumination Engineering Society of North America
C) The National Lighting Association
D) The Lighting Standards Organization

Answer: B) The Illumination Engineering Society of North America
Explanation: The Illumination Engineering Society of North America is responsible for setting lighting standards in the US and neighboring countries.

Q295. What is the recommended color for library ceilings and side walls?
A) Bright red for energy
B) White for ceilings and soft, attractive colors for walls
C) Dark colors for a calm atmosphere
D) Black for a formal look

Answer: B) White for ceilings and soft, attractive colors for walls
Explanation: White is ideal for ceilings, while soft colors like bamboo green, light yellow, or light blue are recommended for the walls to reflect light and create a pleasant atmosphere.

Q296. What is the purpose of using draperies or Venetian blinds on library windows?
A) To enhance the decor
B) To prevent the glare of direct sunlight
C) To improve air circulation
D) To block natural light completely

Answer: B) To prevent the glare of direct sunlight
Explanation: Draperies or Venetian blinds help control the amount of sunlight entering the library, preventing glare that could disturb reading and cause damage to books.

Q297. What is the purpose of murals in library reading rooms?
A) To create a formal and serious atmosphere
B) To break the monotony of bare walls and stimulate creativity
C) To reduce the need for artificial lighting
D) To occupy space on the walls

Answer: B) To break the monotony of bare walls and stimulate creativity
Explanation: Murals in reading rooms provide aesthetic value while breaking the monotony of long, plain walls and promoting a creative and engaging atmosphere.

Q298. How can plants enhance the atmosphere in a library?
A) By acting as a decorative element only
B) By creating a natural, calming atmosphere
C) By taking up unnecessary space
D) By reducing the library's operational costs

Answer: B) By creating a natural, calming atmosphere
Explanation: Plants are used in libraries to add a natural element, creating a calming and inviting atmosphere that is conducive to learning and reading.

Q299. Why are elevators important in multi-storey library buildings?
A) To transport books only
B) To make the library more aesthetically pleasing
C) To assist in moving books and passengers across different floors
D) To avoid the use of stairs

Answer: C) To assist in moving books and passengers across different floors
Explanation: Elevators are necessary for efficiently moving books, staff, and visitors between different floors in multi-storey libraries.

Q300. What is the primary purpose of a signage system in a large library?
A) To advertise services and products
B) To help readers navigate the library efficiently
C) To promote library events
D) To decorate the library

Answer: B) To help readers navigate the library efficiently
Explanation: A signage system is used in large libraries to guide visitors to their desired destinations without wasting time or disturbing the staff. The signs should be clearly worded and well-designed.

Q301. What are some examples of furniture and equipment needed in a modern library?
A) Only chairs and tables
B) Property counters, circulation desks, catalog cabinets, and more
C) Display cases only
D) Only storage racks for books

Answer: B) Property counters, circulation desks, catalog cabinets, and more
Explanation: A modern library needs various specialized furniture and equipment, including property counters, circulation desks, catalogue cabinets, dictionary stands, and other items to efficiently serve users.

Q302. Why is a mixture of steel and wood commonly used in modern library furniture?
A) Steel is cheaper than wood
B) Wood is no longer available due to deforestation, and steel is more budget-friendly
C) Steel is always preferred for all types of furniture
D) Wood is the only durable material

Answer: B) Wood is no longer available due to deforestation, and steel is more budget-friendly
Explanation: As deforestation has reduced the availability of seasoned teak wood, modern libraries use a combination of steel and wood, especially for items like steel shelving and wooden tables and chairs.

Q303. What are the key considerations when selecting furniture for a library?
A) Cost, color, and appearance
B) Functionality, durability, and aesthetics
C) Size only
D) Availability of materials

Answer: B) Functionality, durability, and aesthetics
Explanation: Library furniture should be functional, durable, and aesthetically pleasing to serve the users efficiently while maintaining a welcoming and professional atmosphere.

Q304. What is the importance of specification writing when ordering furniture for a library?
A) To avoid purchasing low-quality furniture
B) To ensure precise and clear details regarding the furniture's size, material, and design
C) To reduce costs by avoiding detailed specifications
D) To allow flexibility in choosing various designs later

Answer: B) To ensure precise and clear details regarding the furniture's size, material, and design
Explanation: Specification writing ensures that the library gets exactly what it needs in terms of furniture size, material, and design, avoiding misunderstandings and ensuring quality.

Q305. Which companies are known for designing and supplying standard library furniture and equipment?
A) Only Godrej
B) Godrej, Mehra, Steelage, Allwyn, and others

C) Only Mehra and Steelage
D) Only Remington and Gaylord

Answer: B) Godrej, Mehra, Steelage, Allwyn, and others
Explanation: Companies like Godrej, Mehra, Steelage, and Allwyn are known for supplying standard library furniture and equipment, helping libraries maintain functional and durable furniture.

Q306. Why should a library avoid purchasing furniture based solely on cheapness?
A) Cheap furniture is always durable
B) It may lead to rickety book racks, sagging chairs, and other problems
C) Cheap furniture is more aesthetically pleasing
D) It will result in less functional furniture

Answer: B) It may lead to rickety book racks, sagging chairs, and other problems
Explanation: Buying cheap furniture may save money initially, but it can lead to poorly constructed items that break or wear out quickly, compromising the library's functionality and user experience.

Q307. What should library staff consider when selecting furniture for children's and physically disadvantaged users?
A) Furniture size only
B) The usability and comfort of the furniture for all users
C) The color and design of furniture
D) The brand of furniture

Answer: B) The usability and comfort of the furniture for all users
Explanation: When selecting furniture, libraries should ensure that it is usable and comfortable for children and physically disadvantaged users, providing an inclusive and accessible environment.

Q308. Where can libraries find catalogs for standard library furniture and equipment?
A) Only in furniture stores
B) From manufacturers like Godrej, Mehra, Remington, Gaylord, and Demco
C) Only through online search engines
D) At local furniture markets

Answer: B) From manufacturers like Godrej, Mehra, Remington, Gaylord, and Demco
Explanation: Libraries can consult catalogs from well-known manufacturers like Godrej, Mehra, Remington, and others to select and order appropriate furniture and equipment for their needs.

Q309. What type of furniture should be considered for a library's entrance hall and browsing area?
A) High-backed chairs only
B) Attractive reclining chairs and sofa sets
C) Only wooden tables
D) Simple chairs without cushions

Answer: B) Attractive reclining chairs and sofa sets
Explanation: For the entrance hall and browsing areas, it is advisable to use attractive reclining chairs and sofa sets to create a welcoming and comfortable atmosphere.

Q310. Why is it important to consult interior decoration periodicals when selecting library furniture?
A) To find trendy designs
B) To ensure that the furniture is durable and aesthetically pleasing
C) To get the cheapest options
D) To find ideas for color schemes only

Answer: B) To ensure that the furniture is durable and aesthetically pleasing
Explanation: Consulting periodicals on interior decoration and library furniture helps libraries make informed decisions about selecting functional, durable, and visually appealing furniture.

Documentary resources for a public library:

Documentary Resource	Details
Function of Public Libraries	Public libraries provide information materials that communicate ideas and experiences. Their role is to assemble, organize, and make these materials easily available to all people to assist them in: continual self-education, staying updated with progress in knowledge, fulfilling political and social obligations, improving daily occupations, developing creative and spiritual capacities, enjoying art and literature, and contributing to the growth of knowledge.
7.3.1 Print Material	The public library provides print materials for people of all ages and interests, facilitating access to information for pleasure, study, and self-improvement.
A) Books	Books are the primary print materials provided by public libraries. They serve various purposes for different age groups and interests.
i) For Adults	- Non-fiction on general/local interest, practical manuals, standard works, and light reading. - Specialized books related to known user interests. - Imaginative literature (poetry, drama, fiction). - Representative works in major world and minority languages. - Maps, guidebooks, and special collections on local topics. - National and international official publications. - Quick reference books and standard reference works. - Pamphlet collections,
	literacy training materials, and large print books for the visually impaired. - Books for immigrant and ethnic minority groups. - Braille books (unless provided by other agencies). - Play sets, sheet music, and orchestral music sets.
ii) For Children	- Picture books and simple stories. - Imaginative literature for various age groups. - Factual and discussion books on various subjects. - Attractive reference books (dictionaries, encyclopedias) designed for young readers.

Documentary resources for periodicals, newspapers, and audio-visual materials in public libraries:

Documentary Resource	Details
B) Periodicals Including Newspapers	Periodicals are categorized into three groups based on their content, value, and retention:
Importance of Periodicals	Periodicals provide current opinions, news, and information, supplementing book collections. They are vital for accessing diverse viewpoints, especially newspapers that offer a variety of opinions.
Audio-visual Materials	Audio-visual materials play a crucial role in libraries, especially for those who may have difficulty reading or turning pages, such as preschool children, hospitalized individuals, or people with disabilities.
Types of Audio-visual Materials	Includes audio recordings (discs, cassettes), slides, tape-slide programs,

	filmstrips, cine films, video recordings, transparencies, prints, photographs, posters, and diagrams.
Role of Audio-visual Materials	Audio-visual materials are essential for library services as they offer more effective communication than print-based materials. They are crucial for learning languages, music, and understanding movement or visual concepts.
Importance in Public Libraries	Audio-visual materials are complementary to print resources and are necessary for a fully integrated library service. They aid in various educational, recreational, and therapeutic needs.
Equipment for Audio-visual Materials	Special equipment is required to use these materials, including listening/viewing equipment, soundproof booths, and batteries for portable devices. Libraries should provide facilities for individual or group listening/viewing.
Library Staff Responsibilities	Library staff should utilize audio-visual equipment to create local collections, such as recordings of dialects, folk songs, and customs. Libraries should also consider creating talking books for the blind.
Considerations	Care must be taken not to infringe copyright laws when using or creating audio-visual materials.

Q311. Which ISI standard provides the code of practice for library lighting?
A) IS: 2672-1996
B) IS: 1829 (Part I) - 1978
C) IS: 1172-1957
D) IS: 8338-1976

Answer: A) IS: 2672-1996
Explanation: IS: 2672-1996 is the code of practice for library lighting, providing guidelines on lighting requirements to ensure proper illumination in libraries.

Q312. Which ISI standard specifies library furniture and fittings made from timber?
A) IS: 1829 (Part I) - 1978
B) IS: 1829 (Part II) - 1977
C) IS: 1243-1958
D) IS: 1883-1957

Answer: A) IS: 1829 (Part I) - 1978
Explanation: IS: 1829 (Part I) - 1978 outlines the specifications for library furniture and fittings made of timber, including the dimensions and construction requirements for these items.

Q313. What is the focus of IS: 1829 (Part II) - 1977?
A) Library lighting
B) Library furniture and fittings made from timber
C) Specifications for library furniture and fittings made from steel
D) Modular coordination in library building design

Answer: C) Specifications for library furniture and fittings made from steel
Explanation: IS: 1829 (Part II) - 1977 provides specifications for library furniture and fittings made from steel, such as steel shelving, cabinets, and other fittings.

Q314. Which ISI standard addresses modular coordination in library building design?
A) IS: 1243-1958
B) IS: 8338-1976
C) IS: 1172-1957
D) IS: 1243-1958

Answer: D) IS: 1243-1958
Explanation: IS: 1243-1958 provides recommendations for modular coordination of

dimensions in the building industry, which is relevant for designing library buildings.

Q315. Which ISI standard covers the basic requirements for water supply, drainage, and sanitation in library buildings?
A) IS: 1172-1957
B) IS: 1883-1957
C) IS: 8338-1976
D) IS: 33 12

Answer: A) IS: 1172-1957
Explanation: IS: 1172-1957 provides the code of basic requirements for water supply, drainage, and sanitation, which are essential for the design of library buildings.

Q316. Which ISI standard deals with adjustable metal shelving racks for libraries?
A) IS: 1883-1957
B) IS: 4116-1976
C) IS: 2672-1996
D) IS: 1883-1957

Answer: B) IS: 4116-1976
Explanation: IS: 4116-1976 specifies the design and standards for adjustable metal shelving racks, which are commonly used in libraries for book storage.

Q317. Which ISI standard focuses on the primary elements in the design of school library buildings?
A) IS: 8338-1976
B) IS: 4116-1976
C) IS: 33 12
D) IS: 8338-1976

Answer: A) IS: 8338-1976
Explanation: IS: 8338-1976 provides recommendations for the primary elements to consider when designing school library buildings, ensuring they meet educational and functional requirements.

Q318. What does IS: 1553 (1976) focus on?
A) The design of library furniture
B) The planning and design of public library buildings
C) The primary elements in library building design
D) Modular coordination for library shelving

Answer: C) The primary elements in library building design
Explanation: IS: 1553 (1976) provides recommendations relating to the primary elements in the design of library buildings, focusing on aspects that ensure functional and efficient use of space.

Q319. What does IFLA's 1986 guidelines for public libraries cover in Chapter IV?
A) Library furniture
B) Library lighting
C) Service points in library buildings
D) Library building dimensions

Answer: C) Service points in library buildings
Explanation: IFLA's 1986 guidelines for public libraries cover service points in library buildings, providing essential details for organizing user interactions in library spaces.

Q320. What is the title of the book by E.H. Ashburner that deals with the planning and design of modern public libraries?
A) Modern Library Lighting
B) The Design of Library Shelving
C) Modern Public Libraries: Their Planning and Design
D) Public Library Architecture

Answer: C) Modern Public Libraries: Their Planning and Design
Explanation: E.H. Ashburner's book "Modern Public Libraries: Their Planning and Design" (1986) discusses the strategies and considerations involved in planning and designing public libraries effectively.

ISI Standards and other guidelines related to library buildings:

Standard/Guideline	Details
IS:2672-1996	Code of practice for library lighting.
IS:1829 (Part I) - 1978	Specification for library furniture and fittings, Part I: Timber (first revision).
IS:1829 (Part II) - 1977	Specifications for library furniture and fittings, Part II: Steel.
IS:1243-1958	Recommendations for modular coordination of dimensions in the building industry.
IS:1172-1957	Code of basic requirements for water supply, drainage, and sanitation in library buildings.
IS:1883-1957	Metal shelving racks (adjustable type, second revision).
IS:8338-1976	Recommendations related to primary elements in the design of school library buildings.
IS:3312	Steel shelving cabinets (adjustable type, first revision).
IS:4116-1976	Wooden shelving cabinets (adjustable type, first revision).
ISI (1977)	Recommendations relating to primary elements in the design of library buildings.
ISI:1553	Code of practice relating to primary elements in the design of library buildings (1976).
IFLA Standard for Public Libraries (Edn. 2, 1977)	Standards for library buildings (pp. 38-53).
IFLA Guidelines for Public Libraries (1986)	Guidelines for public libraries, focusing on service points (Chapter IV, pp. 43-47).
Ashburner, E.H. (1986)	*Modern Public Libraries: Their Planning and Design* - A comprehensive guide on the planning and design of modern public libraries.

Q321. What is the height of the back of the Atlas Stand from the ground?
A) 3'6"
B) 3'9"
C) 3'0"
D) 4'0"

Answer: B) 3'9"
Explanation: The Atlas Stand has a back height of 3'9" from the ground, designed to hold large atlases.

Q322. What is the slope angle of the Atlas Stand?
A) 10 degrees
B) 15 degrees
C) 20 degrees
D) 25 degrees

Answer: C) 20 degrees
Explanation: The Atlas Stand has a sloping angle of 20 degrees, allowing the atlases to rest at an inclined angle for better viewing.

Q323. How many compartments does the Atlas Stand have, and what is the distance between each compartment?
A) 4 compartments, 8" distance
B) 5 compartments, 6" distance
C) 6 compartments, 4" distance
D) 4 compartments, 6" distance

Answer: B) 5 compartments, 6" distance
Explanation: The Atlas Stand has five compartments, each separated by 6" for proper arrangement of large atlases.

Q324. What is the thickness of the planks used in the construction of the Atlas Stand?
A) 1/2"
B) 3/4"
C) 1"
D) 1 1/2"

Answer: C) 1"
Explanation: The planks used for the bottom, sides, top, and compartments of the Atlas Stand have a uniform thickness of 1".

Q325. What is the height of the Book Trolley?
A) 3'
B) 3'6"
C) 2'8"
D) 4'

Answer: A) 3'
Explanation: The Book Trolley has a height of 3', designed for easy use in carrying books from one room to another.

Q326. What is the distance between the two shelves above the bottom-most shelf in the Book Trolley?
A) 8"
B) 10"
C) 12"
D) 14"

Answer: C) 12"
Explanation: The two shelves above the bottom-most shelf in the Book Trolley are fixed at a distance of 12" from each other.

Q327. What is the material and color of the Book Trolley?
A) Steel, Black
B) Wood, Brown
C) Steel, Seagreen
D) Plastic, Blue

Answer: C) Steel, Seagreen
Explanation: The Book Trolley is made of steel and is colored Hammertone Seagreen.

Q328. What is the gauge of the steel used in the Book Trolley?
A) 16
B) 18
C) 20
D) 22

Answer: B) 18
Explanation: The Book Trolley is made of 18-gauge steel, ensuring durability and strength.

Q329. How high is the bottom-most shelf of the Book Trolley from the ground?
A) 4"
B) 6"
C) 8"
D) 12"

Answer: B) 6"
Explanation: The bottom-most shelf of the Book Trolley is 6" above the ground.

Q330. What type of castors are used on the Book Trolley?
A) Rubber
B) Ball-bearing swivel
C) Metal
D) Wooden

Answer: B) Ball-bearing swivel
Explanation: The Book Trolley is mounted on four 5" ball-bearing swivel castors, providing ease of movement.

Q331. What is the depth and width of the Card Catalogue Cabinet Unit?
A) 20" deep, 12 3/4" wide
B) 18" deep, 14" wide
C) 22" deep, 16" wide
D) 24" deep, 10" wide

Answer: A) 20" deep, 12 3/4" wide
Explanation: The Card Catalogue Cabinet Unit has a depth of 20" and a width of 12 3/4".

Q332. What is the height of the drawer in the Card Catalogue Cabinet from the outside?
A) 4"

B) 5 3/4"
C) 6"
D) 7"

Answer: B) 5 3/4"
Explanation: The drawer in the Card Catalogue Cabinet Unit measures 5 3/4" x 4 1/2" from the outside.

Q333. What is the height of the side wall of the drawer in the Card Catalogue Cabinet?
A) 5"
B) 6"
C) 7"
D) 21/2"

Answer: D) 21/2"
Explanation: The side wall of the drawer in the Card Catalogue Cabinet is 21/2" high.

Q334. What is the required height for fixing the rod in the Card Catalogue Cabinet drawer?
A) 1/2"
B) 3/4"
C) 1"
D) 1 1/2"

Answer: A) 1/2"
Explanation: The rod in the Card Catalogue Cabinet drawer should be fixed at a height of about 1/2".

Q335. What is the feature of the drawer in the Card Catalogue Cabinet to prevent it from falling off when drawn out?
A) Lock
B) Catch at the rear end
C) Magnetic strip
D) Rubber stopper

Answer: B) Catch at the rear end
Explanation: The drawer in the Card Catalogue Cabinet is equipped with a catch at the rear end to prevent it from falling off when drawn out with force.

Q336. What is the height of the back of the Dictionary Stand from the ground?
A) 3'6"
B) 3'9"
C) 4'0"
D) 4'6"

Answer: B) 3'9"
Explanation: The Dictionary Stand has a back height of 3'9" from the ground, designed to display heavy materials like dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Q337. What is the slope angle of the Dictionary Stand?
A) 15 degrees
B) 20 degrees
C) 25 degrees
D) 30 degrees

Answer: B) 20 degrees
Explanation: The Dictionary Stand has a sloping angle of 20 degrees, which helps in the easy viewing of heavy materials.

Q338. How many compartments are present in the Dictionary Stand, and what is their height?
A) One, 12" high
B) Two, 15" high
C) Three, 18" high
D) Two, 10" high

Answer: B) Two, 15" high
Explanation: The Dictionary Stand has two compartments, each 15" in height, to store large books and materials.

Q339. What is the thickness of the wood used for the construction of the Dictionary Stand?
A) 1/4"
B) 1/2"
C) 1" to 1 1/2"
D) 3/4"

Answer: C) 1" to 1 1/2"
Explanation: The thickness of the wood used for the sides, top, and bottom of the Dictionary Stand ranges from 1" to 1 1/2".

Q340. What is the height of the front of the Dictionary Stand from the ground?
A) 3'0"

B) 3'6"
C) 3'9"
D) 4'0"

Answer: B) 3'6"
Explanation: The front of the Dictionary Stand is 3'6" from the ground, forming a 20-degree slope with the back.

Q341. What is the height of the Display Stand (Double Faced) from the ground?
A) 4'6"
B) 5'
C) 5'6"
D) 6'

Answer: C) 5'6"
Explanation: The Display Stand (Double Faced) is 5'6" high, designed for showcasing new arrivals in the library.

Q342. What is the width of the Display Stand (Double Faced)?
A) 3'
B) 4'
C) 2'
D) 5'

Answer: A) 3'
Explanation: The Display Stand (Double Faced) has a width of 3' for displaying materials effectively.

Q343. How many horizontal bars are present on each side of the Display Stand, and what is their size?
A) 4 bars, 1/2" thick, 2" deep, 3' long
B) 6 bars, 1/2" thick, 2" deep, 4' long
C) 5 bars, 1/4" thick, 1" deep, 3' long
D) 4 bars, 1/4" thick, 1" deep, 4' long

Answer: B) 6 bars, 1/2" thick, 2" deep, 4' long
Explanation: The Display Stand (Double Faced) has 6 horizontal bars, each 1/2" thick, 2" deep, and 4' long, creating five compartments of 10" height.

Q344. What is the depth of the Display Stand at the base and at the top?
A) 15" at the base, 9" at the top
B) 12" at the base, 10" at the top
C) 20" at the base, 9" at the top
D) 18" at the base, 10" at the top

Answer: A) 15" at the base, 9" at the top
Explanation: The Display Stand has a depth of 15" at the base and tapers to 9" at the top.

Q345. What is the material used for the frame of the Display Stand?
A) Plastic
B) Steel
C) Teak wood
D) MDF

Answer: C) Teak wood
Explanation: The frame of the Display Stand (Double Faced) is made of strong teak wood, ensuring durability.

Q346. What is the colour of the Magazine Display Case?
A) Red
B) Hammertone Seagreen
C) Blue
D) Black

Answer: B) Hammertone Seagreen
Explanation: The Magazine Display Case is painted in Hammertone Seagreen to ensure durability and aesthetic appeal.

Q347. What is the height of the Magazine Display Case from the ground?
A) 4'
B) 5'
C) 6'
D) 3'

Answer: B) 5'
Explanation: The Magazine Display Case has a height of 5', designed for easy access and display in the browsing rooms.

Q348. What is the width at the base and top of the Magazine Display Case?
A) 12" at the base, 10" at the top
B) 15" at the base, 21/2" at the top
C) 18" at the base, 3" at the top
D) 20" at the base, 5" at the top

Answer: B) 15" at the base, 21/2" at the top
Explanation: The Magazine Display Case has a width of 15" at the base and tapers to 21/2" at the top.

Q349. What is the ground clearance for the Magazine Display Case?
A) 4"
B) 6"
C) 8"
D) 12"

Answer: B) 6"
Explanation: The Magazine Display Case has a ground clearance of 6", allowing easy access to the compartments.

Q350. How deep is each compartment in the Magazine Display Case?
A) 1"
B) 2"
C) 4"
D) 6"

Answer: B) 2"
Explanation: Each compartment in the Magazine Display Case is approximately 2" deep to store magazines securely.

Specifications of some furniture items commonly used in libraries:

Item	Specifications
1) Atlas Stands	- Height of back from ground: 3'9" - Height of front from ground: 3'6" (slope of 20 degrees) - Dimensions: 28" broad, 22" deep - Five compartments, 6" apart - 4" ground clearance - Wooden bar (1/2" thick) along fore-edge to prevent atlases from sliding - Thickness of planks: 1" to 1 1/2"
2) Book Trolleys (Steel)	- Dimensions: Height: 3', Breadth: 2'8", Width: 16" - Bottom shelf: 6" above ground - Two shelves at 12" intervals - Mounted on four 5" ball-bearing swivel castors - Colour: Hammertone Seagreen, Gauge 18 - Anti-corrosive treatment before painting - Handles on both sides
3) Card Catalogue Cabinet Unit (Steel)	- Dimensions: 20" deep, 12 3/4" wide, 10" high with 4 drawers - Drawer dimensions: 5 3/4" x 4 1/2" - Side wall of drawer: 2 1/2" high - Features: Plastic top, label holder, card supporter with spring adjustment, enamel-coated rod with tab - Easy sliding mechanism with gully or ball bearing arrangement - Catch to prevent drawer from falling when drawn out forcefully
4) Dictionary Stands	- Height of back: 3'9", height of front: 3'6" (20-degree slope) - Dimensions: 24" wide, 22" deep - Two compartments of 15" height - 4" ground clearance - Wooden bar (1/2" thick) along fore-edge to prevent material from sliding - Thickness of wood: 1" to 1 1/2"
5) Display Stand (Double Faced)	- Made from teak wood frame with plywood veneer on all four sides - Overall dimensions: 5'6"

	high, 4" wide, 15" deep at base, 20" deep at 1' height, 9" depth at the top - 6 horizontal bars (1/2" thick, 2" deep, 4' long) creating five compartments of 10" height - Slanting beams at 35-degree angle to ground - Beams taper upwards, reducing depth at the top
6) Magazine Display Cases (Steel)	- Overall dimensions: Height: 5', Breadth: 3', Width: Base: 15", Top: 2 1/2" - Four compartments, 12" high - Ground clearance: 6" - Depth of each compartment: 2" - Each compartment fitted with a longitudinal supporter (6" height) to prevent magazines from falling - Colour: Hammertone Seagreen, Gauge 15 - Anti-corrosive treatment before painting
7) Periodical Racks (Steel)	- Overall dimensions: Height: 70", Width: 36", Depth: 15" - Four slanted shelves at 45-degree angle (13 1/2" apart) - Horizontal sliding trays (4" deep) with four label holders per tray - Lower tray: 10" above ground - Plank fixed 6" above ground
8) Reading Chairs (Wooden)	- Round backs - Cane seats: 19" x 19" x 18" - Rubber cushions for legs - Seat height from ground: 18" - Wood thickness for legs: 2" x 2" - Backrest bars: 1" x 1 1/2" thick - Overall height of back: 33"
9) Reading Tables	- Dimensions: 7' x 3'6" x 2'1/2" - Large 7' x 4' x 2" thick
	plank supported by four strong round legs (2" at the top, tapering down to 3" at the bottom) - Rubber stubs on legs for ease of shifting

UNIT 8

Human resources

Q351. What is the primary purpose of a job description?
A) To describe the physical location of the workplace
B) To outline the administrative tasks of the organization
C) To specify the duties, responsibilities, and qualifications required for a job
D) To define the company's organizational hierarchy

Answer: C) To specify the duties, responsibilities, and qualifications required for a job
Explanation: A job description provides details about the duties, responsibilities, and qualifications needed for a job, ensuring that roles are clearly defined for the organization.

Q352. Who is responsible for identifying the tasks to be included in a job description for a library?
A) The job applicant
B) The head of the library
C) The human resources department
D) The employee's supervisor

Answer: B) The head of the library
Explanation: The head of the library is responsible for identifying the tasks that are to be included in a job description to ensure that the library operates effectively.

Q353. What is included in a job description's "purpose" section?
A) The specific tasks of the job
B) The justification for the creation of the job
C) The relationship of the job to other units of the

organization
D) The skills and experience needed

Answer: B) The justification for the creation of the job
Explanation: The "purpose" section provides the reason why the job was created and its importance within the organization.

Q354. What part of a job description outlines the tasks that an employee will perform?
A) Job requirements
B) Job title
C) Job activities and procedures
D) Internal relationships

Answer: C) Job activities and procedures
Explanation: The "job activities and procedures" section describes the specific tasks that the employee will be responsible for performing in the role.

Q355. What should be indicated in the job description's "activities and procedures" section?
A) The tasks performed by the employee and the skills required
B) The company's revenue goals
C) The organizational structure
D) The financial compensation

Answer: A) The tasks performed by the employee and the skills required
Explanation: The activities and procedures section should detail the specific tasks, duties, and skills required to perform the job effectively.

Q356. In a job description, the relationship of the job to other units in the organization should be specified. What else is included in this section?
A) The required salary
B) The person to whom the incumbent reports
C) The location of the office
D) The vacation policy

Answer: B) The person to whom the incumbent reports
Explanation: This section clarifies who the employee will report to and how the role relates to other units within the organization.

Q357. Which of the following is generally NOT a requirement stated in a job description?
A) Education
B) Experience
C) Work hours
D) Special skills needed

Answer: C) Work hours
Explanation: While job descriptions often list education, experience, and special skills required, work hours are generally not specified in the job description but might be mentioned in other employment documents.

Q358. How can job descriptions be used in recruitment?
A) To establish the performance appraisal system
B) To determine the salary scale
C) To outline the qualifications and responsibilities of the job
D) To calculate the company's overall budget

Answer: C) To outline the qualifications and responsibilities of the job
Explanation: Job descriptions are used in recruitment to clarify the qualifications, responsibilities, and expectations of the job, ensuring that suitable candidates are selected.

Q359. What administrative need does a job description fulfill regarding new employees?
A) It helps identify training needs and special efforts required
B) It determines the company's future hiring plans
C) It sets the company's budget
D) It defines the organizational chart

Answer: A) It helps identify training needs and special efforts required
Explanation: Job descriptions are used to identify training needs for new employees and to pinpoint areas that may require additional focus or special efforts.

Q360. What is the role of a job description in performance appraisal?
A) It helps evaluate an employee's skills

B) It serves as the basis for formal performance appraisal
C) It determines the employee's compensation
D) It lists the employee's annual goals

Answer: B) It serves as the basis for formal performance appraisal
Explanation: Job descriptions help in performance appraisals by providing a clear basis for evaluating an employee's work performance against predefined duties and responsibilities.

Q361. Why is human resource management important in libraries?
A) Libraries are non-labor-intensive organizations
B) Libraries are primarily technology-driven organizations
C) Libraries are labor-intensive, with a significant portion of the budget spent on salaries
D) Libraries focus mainly on automation

Answer: C) Libraries are labor-intensive, with a significant portion of the budget spent on salaries
Explanation: Human resource management is critical in libraries because they are labor-intensive, with around 60% of the library budget being expended on salaries.

Q362. What is a major challenge faced by library administrators regarding staffing levels?
A) Matching the appropriate type of work to the appropriate level of technology
B) Identifying categories of library personnel and matching them to the required training and education
C) Reducing the overall number of library staff
D) Ensuring the library is automated to a high degree

Answer: B) Identifying categories of library personnel and matching them to the required training and education
Explanation: Library administrators face the challenge of matching the appropriate type of work to the appropriate type of employee by ensuring that staff members have the necessary training and education to perform at the highest standards.

Q363. Who is considered the 'father' of scientific management?
A) Peter Drucker
B) F.W. Taylor
C) Henri Fayol
D) Elton Mayo

Answer: B) F.W. Taylor
Explanation: F.W. Taylor, the 'father' of scientific management, developed the theory that there is an optimal method for performing tasks to maximize productivity, minimize costs, and improve quality.

Q364. What led to the decline in the popularity of scientific management?
A) Its failure to account for human-related managerial problems
B) Its success in solving industrial problems
C) Its emphasis on human relations
D) Its introduction of new management techniques

Answer: A) Its failure to account for human-related managerial problems
Explanation: Scientific management began to lose prestige because it failed to address human-related managerial problems, leading to the development of topics like industrial psychology and human relations.

Q365. What is the primary goal of the selection process in human resource management?
A) To create the most cost-effective team
B) To achieve a good match between the applicant's qualifications and the job requirements
C) To reduce the number of applicants
D) To improve employee morale

Answer: B) To achieve a good match between the applicant's qualifications and the job requirements
Explanation: The primary goal of the selection process is to ensure that the qualifications of the applicant align well with the requirements of the job.

Q366. Which of the following is typically NOT a part of the selection process in libraries?
A) Application form
B) Written test

C) Reference check
D) Salary negotiation

Answer: D) Salary negotiation
Explanation: Salary negotiation is generally not part of the selection process; it typically comes later once an offer is made. The selection process includes the application form, written tests, interviews, and reference checks.

Q367. What is the purpose of the application form in the selection process?
A) To collect personal details of the candidate only
B) To gather written information about the candidate in a standardized format
C) To conduct a background check
D) To verify the candidate's skills and qualifications

Answer: B) To gather written information about the candidate in a standardized format
Explanation: The application form is used by employers to collect written information about the candidate in a consistent and organized format, ensuring all necessary details are available for review.

Q368. What is the most important tool used in the selection process?
A) Written test
B) Application form
C) Interview
D) Reference check

Answer: C) Interview
Explanation: The interview is typically the most important tool in the selection process, as it allows the employer to assess the candidate's suitability for the job in a more personal and detailed manner.

Q369. What happens after an employer scrutinizes applications in the selection process?
A) All applicants are invited for interviews
B) The most promising candidates are short-listed for personal interviews
C) Applicants are asked to submit additional documentation
D) The candidates are selected immediately

Answer: B) The most promising candidates are short-listed for personal interviews
Explanation: After scrutinizing applications, employers typically short-list the most promising candidates and invite them for personal interviews.

Q370. How might a library verify the information provided by a candidate during the selection process?
A) By conducting a skills test
B) By contacting previous employers or referees
C) By asking the candidate for additional qualifications
D) By reviewing the candidate's portfolio

Answer: B) By contacting previous employers or referees
Explanation: To verify the information provided by the candidate, the employer may contact the candidate's previous employers or referees to confirm the details shared during the interview process.

Training and Development and the **Skills of Library Staff**:

Category	Details
Training and Development	The concept of training involves instructing individuals in specific steps essential for achieving desired results. There are different levels of training: basic training for all employees and specific training for individual jobs. Training is costly, but minimizing it is a false economy. Proper planning is necessary for effective training.
Principles for Good Training	1) Simple tasks must be taught first. 2) Tasks must be broken down into specific components. 3) Only result-oriented procedures should be taught. 4) Teaching cycles should be

	short and reinforced by practice. 5) Skills should be developed through repetition. 6) Trainees should be motivated.
Continuing Education	Training does not end once a new employee is trained. Continuous education is essential, even for employees with the best educational backgrounds, due to the rapid changes in libraries. The need for continuous staff development and education is becoming increasingly important.
Skills of Library Staff	Public library staff require a wide range of skills and qualities to meet the varied and changing needs of the community. These include:
Key Skills & Qualities	- Positive communication with people - Understanding the needs of users - Cooperation with individuals and community groups - Knowledge of cultural diversity - Knowledge of the library's collection and access methods - Understanding of public service principles - Ability to work with others for effective library service - Organizational skills with flexibility to adapt to changes - Creativity and openness to new ideas - Willingness to change methods to meet new situations - Knowledge of ICT (Information and Communications Technology)

Q371. What is the primary purpose of job analysis in an organization?
A) To evaluate employee performance
B) To gather information about what employees are actually doing in specific jobs
C) To determine employee salaries
D) To redesign the entire organization

Answer: B) To gather information about what employees are actually doing in specific jobs
Explanation: Job analysis helps an organization gather data about the tasks and responsibilities employees are performing in their specific roles.

Q372. Why is it important to keep job descriptions and specifications up-to-date?
A) To ensure employees are paid fairly
B) To ensure job activities and characteristics align with the current requirements of the job
C) To reduce the need for employee training
D) To ensure job security for employees

Answer: B) To ensure job activities and characteristics align with the current requirements of the job
Explanation: Job descriptions and specifications must be updated regularly to reflect the current job activities and requirements, especially when changes such as new technology or reorganization occur.

Q373. What is one of the common methods of job analysis?
A) Written performance evaluations
B) Direct observation of the job
C) Salary comparison studies
D) Employee satisfaction surveys

Answer: B) Direct observation of the job
Explanation: One of the most common methods of job analysis is direct observation, where job activities are observed in real-time to gather accurate data.

Q374. What is the advantage of using more than one method in job analysis?
A) It reduces the cost of the analysis
B) It provides a more comprehensive understanding of the job
C) It ensures only objective data is gathered
D) It allows employees to perform tasks more efficiently

Answer: B) It provides a more comprehensive understanding of the job
Explanation: Using multiple methods, such as observation, interviews, and questionnaires, ensures a thorough and well-rounded understanding of the job.

Q375. How can job analysis results be useful for an organization?
A) They can help specify the skills and abilities needed for the job
B) They can identify when a job should be redesigned
C) They can assist in determining appropriate compensation for the job
D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: Job analysis results can be used to define required skills, establish compensation, and even indicate when a job needs to be redesigned.

Q376. What is the primary objective of performance evaluation?
A) To calculate an employee's salary increase
B) To determine how well an employee is performing on the job
C) To assign new tasks to employees
D) To assess the financial performance of the library

Answer: B) To determine how well an employee is performing on the job
Explanation: The first objective of performance evaluation is to assess how effectively an employee is performing their job duties.

Q377. Which of the following is NOT a commonly used method for performance evaluation in libraries?
A) Essays
B) Ranking
C) Forced distribution
D) Employee self-report surveys

Answer: D) Employee self-report surveys
Explanation: While essays, ranking, forced distribution, and graphic rating scales are common methods used for performance appraisal, employee self-report surveys are not typically listed as a primary method in performance evaluation.

Q378. What is the main goal of using performance appraisals to evaluate employees?
A) To identify training needs and areas for improvement
B) To punish underperforming employees
C) To increase the number of employees in the library
D) To eliminate non-performing jobs

Answer: A) To identify training needs and areas for improvement
Explanation: Performance appraisals help to identify areas where an employee can improve and provide the opportunity for development and training.

Q379. What is the forced distribution method of performance appraisal?
A) Employees are rated against each other on a fixed scale
B) Employees are placed into predetermined performance categories
C) Employees are rated on a scale of one to five
D) Employees assess their own performance

Answer: B) Employees are placed into predetermined performance categories
Explanation: Forced distribution requires employers to rank employees into a fixed distribution, such as categorizing them into "top performers," "average performers," and "underperformers."

Q380. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using the graphic rating scale in performance evaluation?
A) It does not allow for detailed feedback
B) It is difficult to compare employee performance across different departments
C) It relies heavily on subjective judgment
D) It requires extensive employee self-assessment

Answer: C) It relies heavily on subjective judgment
Explanation: The graphic rating scale, while

simple, can sometimes rely on the rater's subjective judgment, which may lead to biases in evaluating performance.

Q381. What is the primary purpose of performance appraisal in libraries?
A) To reward employees financially
B) To systematically evaluate employees' job-related strengths and weaknesses
C) To train employees for new roles
D) To punish underperforming employees

Answer: B) To systematically evaluate employees' job-related strengths and weaknesses
Explanation: Performance appraisal aims to evaluate employees' strengths and weaknesses to inform decisions about promotions, training needs, and other personnel matters.

Q382. How can performance appraisal benefit both the employer and the employee?
A) By rewarding the most senior employee
B) By providing feedback and helping in making reasonable decisions regarding promotions, wage fixation, and employee development
C) By solely focusing on penalizing underperforming employees
D) By offering a clear path for employee termination

Answer: B) By providing feedback and helping in making reasonable decisions regarding promotions, wage fixation, and employee development
Explanation: Performance appraisals help both employers and employees by providing constructive feedback, facilitating informed decisions about promotions, salaries, and identifying areas for improvement.

Q383. Which of the following is a potential benefit of performance appraisals for employees?
A) Increased salary and fringe benefits without performance review
B) Understanding their strengths and areas for improvement to enhance performance
C) Being moved to a different department
D) Being automatically rewarded with promotions

Answer: B) Understanding their strengths and areas for improvement to enhance performance
Explanation: Performance appraisals provide employees with feedback to understand their strengths and weaknesses, guiding them to improve their work.

Q384. What are the key factors considered when determining salary structure in libraries?
A) Job satisfaction and personal preferences
B) Salary determination, development of salary scales, and awarding salary increases
C) Popularity of the library in the community
D) The geographical location of the library

Answer: B) Salary determination, development of salary scales, and awarding salary increases
Explanation: Salary structure is based on determining what salary to pay, creating a salary scale, and determining the process for awarding salary increases.

Q385. What does "internal equity" in salary structure refer to?
A) The salary paid by the library in relation to salaries at other libraries
B) The comparison of an employee's salary with the compensation of other employees in the same organization
C) The salary paid based on the employee's seniority
D) The employee's skill level in comparison to the job requirements

Answer: B) The comparison of an employee's salary with the compensation of other employees in the same organization
Explanation: Internal equity ensures that employees are paid fairly in relation to others doing similar work within the same organization.

Q386. What does "external equity" in salary structure refer to?
A) Comparing an employee's salary to employees in different industries
B) The fairness of compensation based on government standards
C) The comparison of an employee's salary to

similar positions in other organizations
D) The employee's personal performance and feedback

Answer: C) The comparison of an employee's salary to similar positions in other organizations
Explanation: External equity ensures that an employee's salary is fair compared to what is being offered for similar jobs in other organizations in the same field.

Q387. What is the role of fringe benefits in a library's service conditions?
A) To punish underperforming employees
B) To reward employees for their work through non-wage compensations like leave, working hours, and career development
C) To determine an employee's termination date
D) To regulate employee working hours only

Answer: B) To reward employees for their work through non-wage compensations like leave, working hours, and career development
Explanation: Fringe benefits are additional non-wage compensations such as leave, working conditions, and career prospects that reward employees for their efforts and contribute to their job satisfaction.

Q388. What is the purpose of discipline in an organization?
A) To impose excessive penalties
B) To resolve issues when an employee's performance is below average or harmful to the organization
C) To reward employees for good performance
D) To prevent employees from complaining

Answer: B) To resolve issues when an employee's performance is below average or harmful to the organization
Explanation: Discipline is intended to address situations where an employee's performance or behavior harms the organization and is necessary to restore proper functioning.

Q389. What should be the dual objective of disciplinary actions in libraries?
A) To focus only on the employee's performance
B) To preserve the organization's interests and protect the rights of the individual employee
C) To punish employees severely
D) To ignore the employee's complaints

Answer: B) To preserve the organization's interests and protect the rights of the individual employee
Explanation: Disciplinary actions should balance the organization's interests with protecting employee rights, ensuring fairness and consistency in addressing performance issues.

Q390. What is the purpose of a grievance system in an organization?
A) To offer a way for employees to leave the organization
B) To allow employees to report dissatisfaction and resolve conflicts with supervisors or the organization
C) To create penalties for employees who do not comply with organizational standards
D) To promote the organization's rules without employee input

Answer: B) To allow employees to report dissatisfaction and resolve conflicts with supervisors or the organization
Explanation: A grievance system provides employees with a method to address issues or dissatisfaction related to their service terms or conditions and resolve conflicts with management.

Q391. What is the primary role of communication in management?
A) To ensure that all employees work in isolation
B) To help managers convey information, direct actions, and improve performance
C) To entertain employees during work hours
D) To avoid interaction with employees

Answer: B) To help managers convey information, direct actions, and improve performance
Explanation: Communication is a key skill for managers to direct activities, share information, and improve overall performance within the team or organization.

Q392. Which of the following is NOT a form of communication channel?
A) Eyes
B) Telephone
C) Written reports
D) Noise

Answer: D) Noise
Explanation: Noise is something that hinders communication, not a channel. Channels include methods like verbal communication, written communication, or media such as the telephone or emails.

Q393. What does the "source" in a communication model represent?
A) The recipient of the message
B) The medium through which the message is transmitted
C) The sender of the message who has thought or information to communicate
D) The feedback provided by the receiver

Answer: C) The sender of the message who has thought or information to communicate
Explanation: The source is the individual or entity initiating the communication by encoding the message to be sent to the receiver.

Q394. What does the "channel" in communication refer to?
A) The format in which the message is written
B) The method through which the message is conveyed from the source to the receiver
C) The noise that interferes with communication
D) The feedback given by the receiver

Answer: B) The method through which the message is conveyed from the source to the receiver
Explanation: The channel refers to the medium or method through which the message is sent, such as spoken words, emails, or the telephone.

Q395. What is "noise" in the context of communication?
A) A form of feedback
B) Any obstacle that hinders the transmission or understanding of the message
C) The language used by the sender
D) A signal that strengthens the communication

Answer: B) Any obstacle that hinders the transmission or understanding of the message
Explanation: Noise refers to anything that disrupts or distorts communication, such as distractions, misunderstandings, or unclear statements.

Q396. What is the importance of feedback in communication?
A) It helps the receiver ignore the message
B) It allows the original source to know if the message has been properly understood
C) It interrupts the communication process
D) It delays the communication process

Answer: B) It allows the original source to know if the message has been properly understood
Explanation: Feedback ensures that the sender knows whether the message has been decoded correctly and understood by the receiver, allowing for clarification if needed.

Q397. Which of the following is an example of a communication "channel"?
A) A manager's internal thought
B) The written document or email used to convey a message
C) The misunderstanding of a message
D) The receiver’s interpretation of a message

Answer: B) The written document or email used to convey a message
Explanation: A communication channel is the medium or method used to transmit the message, such as through email, phone, or face-to-face interaction.

Q398. Which component of the communication model involves interpreting and understanding the message?
A) Source
B) Channel
C) Noise
D) Receiver

Answer: D) Receiver
Explanation: The receiver is responsible for decoding the message, interpreting it, and understanding its meaning.

Q399. What happens if noise occurs in the communication process?
A) The receiver can ignore the message
B) The message is delivered more efficiently
C) Communication may be hindered or misunderstood
D) The feedback becomes irrelevant

Answer: C) Communication may be hindered or misunderstood
Explanation: Noise can cause the message to be unclear or misunderstood, making it harder for the receiver to accurately interpret the sender's intention.

Q400. How does a well-balanced and polite communication skill affect employee performance in a library?
A) It improves job satisfaction and productivity
B) It leads to fewer errors in written communication
C) It creates conflict between staff members
D) It delays the decision-making process

Answer: A) It improves job satisfaction and productivity
Explanation: Polite and balanced communication fosters a positive work environment, leading to improved employee morale, satisfaction, and overall productivity.

UNIT 9

Organizational structure of public library system

Q401. In 1957, the Library Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended a development plan that followed which of the following structures?
A) Linear structure
B) Hierarchical structure
C) Pyramidal structure
D) Circular structure

Answer: C) Pyramidal structure
Explanation: The Library Advisory Committee recommended a pyramidal structure for the development of libraries, with the National Library at the top and various other libraries descending in hierarchy.

Q402. Which of the following is at the top of the pyramidal structure recommended by the Library Advisory Committee in 1957?
A) Regional Library
B) State Central Library
C) District Central Library
D) Village Library

Answer: B) State Central Library
Explanation: According to the pyramidal structure recommended by the Library Advisory Committee, the State Central Library is at the top, followed by other libraries in descending order.

Q403. The Library Advisory Committee's 1957 plan was implemented in which of the following states?
A) Gujarat and Rajasthan
B) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
C) Punjab and Uttar Pradesh
D) Kerala and Goa

Answer: B) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
Explanation: At the time, the Library Acts were in force in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, where the pyramidal structure of library development was implemented.

Q404. Which state passed its Library Act in 1965, following the recommendation of the Library Advisory Committee?
A) Maharashtra
B) Karnataka
C) West Bengal
D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: B) Karnataka
Explanation: Karnataka passed its Library Act in

1965, in line with the recommendations made by the Library Advisory Committee for the development of the library system.

Q405. The "Working Group on Libraries" formed by the Government of India in 1965 recommended the establishment of a model public library system. What is one feature of this model?
A) Introduction of Mobile Libraries
B) Focus only on urban libraries
C) Limited to state-level libraries
D) No regional or district libraries

Answer: A) Introduction of Mobile Libraries
Explanation: One of the key features of the model public library system recommended by the Working Group on Libraries was the introduction of Mobile Libraries to reach remote areas.

Q406. According to the pyramidal structure, which of the following libraries comes directly below the State Central Library?
A) City Library
B) Regional Library
C) Divisional Library
D) Village Library

Answer: B) Regional Library
Explanation: According to the pyramidal structure, the Regional Library comes directly below the State Central Library in the hierarchy.

Q407. Which library in the pyramidal structure is responsible for serving rural areas and smaller communities?
A) Block Library
B) City Library
C) Mobile Library
D) Village Library

Answer: D) Village Library
Explanation: The Village Library is responsible for serving rural areas and smaller communities, as part of the decentralized approach in the pyramidal structure.

Q408. What role does a Book Deposit Centre serve in the pyramidal library system?
A) It provides books for local libraries in urban areas
B) It stores books for long-term preservation
C) It is responsible for mobile library operations
D) It distributes books to rural and remote areas

Answer: D) It distributes books to rural and remote areas
Explanation: The Book Deposit Centre serves as a distribution point for books, especially for areas that might be far from established libraries, ensuring wider access to resources.

Q409. What library type in the pyramidal structure is responsible for serving larger cities and towns?
A) District Library
B) Divisional Library
C) City Library
D) Block Library

Answer: C) City Library
Explanation: The City Library is responsible for serving larger cities and towns, as part of the layered structure of the library system.

Q410. What is the role of a Mobile Library in the pyramidal library system?
A) It provides books and resources for specific libraries only
B) It serves to transport books between libraries
C) It brings books and library services to remote or underserved areas
D) It acts as a backup storage for libraries

Answer: C) It brings books and library services to remote or underserved areas
Explanation: The Mobile Library plays a crucial role in providing library services to remote or underserved areas, ensuring greater accessibility to books and educational resources.

State Central Library and Regional Libraries

Category	Details
State Central Library	The State Central Library is located at the apex of a State and in the State Capital, serving as a repository of books and

	materials essential for the functioning of the State Public Library System.
Functions of the State Central Library	1) Serve as a reference and research library. 2) Provide leadership in library activities. 3) Organize surveys and research on various aspects of library work. 4) Offer documentation and information services to all, particularly to Legislative Houses and State Government Departments. 5) Arrange exhibitions and other extension activities. 6) Maintain a state dormitory library with sound copies of books weeded out from libraries in the state for bibliographical research. 7) Prepare annual reports on the library's functioning.
State Librarian	A whole-time officer with prescribed library science qualifications, appointed by the State Government, will organize and manage the State Central Library.
Wings/Sections of the State Central Library	1) Administrative Wing 2) Legal Deposit Wing 3) State Library for the Blind 4) State Bureau of Inter-Library Loan 5) State Bureau of Technical Service 6) State Institute of Library Education 7) Services, Reference, and Research Wing 8) Adult Education Wing
Regional Libraries	There shall be Regional Public Libraries in the State, each covering different regions. The State Government will fully finance them.
Regional Librarian	A whole-time officer with professional qualifications will be appointed by the State Government as the Regional Librarian.
Functions of the Regional Public Library	1) Serve as a reference and research library for the region. 2) Organize inter-library cooperation, including inter-library loans. 3) Participate in adult education activities. 4) Set standards for library authorities, Book Deposit Centers, and Mobile Library Services. 5) Compile regional bibliographies and prepare a Union Catalogue for the region. 6) Inspect and supervise libraries in the region and provide technical advice. 7) Act as a link between the State Central Library and regional libraries. 8) Plan and implement library service development in the region. 9) Serve as a referral center for the region. 10) Collect regional manuscripts and transfer them to the State Oriental Manuscripts Library. 11) Prepare and submit annual reports on the working of the library.

Q411. The Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, was later renamed as which of the following?
A) Maharashtra Public Libraries Act
B) Karnataka Public Libraries Act
C) Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act
D) Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act

Answer: B) Karnataka Public Libraries Act
Explanation: The Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, was later renamed the Karnataka Public Libraries Act after the state was renamed Karnataka.

Q412. Which of the following is NOT a type of public library prescribed by the Karnataka Public Libraries Act?
A) State-owned library
B) Village service library
C) Mobile library
D) University library

Answer: D) University library
Explanation: The Karnataka Public Libraries Act prescribes types such as state-owned libraries, aided libraries, village service libraries, and mobile libraries, but not university libraries.

Q413. The State Central Library in Karnataka is located in which area?
A) Mysore
B) Hubli
C) Cubbon Park, Bangalore
D) Belgaum

Answer: C) Cubbon Park, Bangalore
Explanation: The State Central Library in Karnataka is located in Cubbon Park, Bangalore, and serves as a key resource for the state's library system.

Q414. The State Central Library of Karnataka is responsible for:
A) Managing city libraries only
B) Overall supervision of library development and central purchasing
C) Establishing and maintaining rural libraries
D) Managing university libraries

Answer: B) Overall supervision of library development and central purchasing
Explanation: The State Central Library is responsible for the overall supervision of library development, as well as central purchasing and processing of books for district central libraries across the state.

Q415. What is the purpose of the Branch Libraries in Karnataka's public library system?
A) To provide library services only to urban areas
B) To serve as the largest rural service points
C) To focus only on educational materials
D) To house government documents

Answer: B) To serve as the largest rural service points
Explanation: Branch Libraries serve as the largest rural service points in Karnataka, with a focus on providing library services to rural areas.

Q416. The City Central Libraries in Karnataka are located in how many cities?
A) 5
B) 10
C) 15
D) 20

Answer: B) 10
Explanation: The City Central Libraries in Karnataka are located in 10 cities, including Bangalore, Belgaum, and Mysore.

Q417. The Book Mobile Programme was introduced in Karnataka in which year?
A) 1965
B) 1970
C) 1980
D) 1990

Answer: B) 1970
Explanation: The Book Mobile Programme was introduced in Karnataka in 1970 to extend library services to the outskirts of Mysore city.

Q418. What is the primary purpose of the Book Mobile Programme in Karnataka?
A) To deliver books to remote areas
B) To serve only the urban areas
C) To replace physical libraries
D) To provide online access to books

Answer: A) To deliver books to remote areas
Explanation: The Book Mobile Programme serves to deliver library resources to remote or

outskirt areas of Mysore city, making library services more accessible.

Q419. The Karnataka public libraries are recognized for their role in:
A) Providing digital resources only
B) Eradicating illiteracy and providing community-based library services
C) Focusing only on higher education materials
D) Providing library services to universities exclusively

Answer: B) Eradicating illiteracy and providing community-based library services
Explanation: The Karnataka public libraries are recognized for their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and provide inclusive library services for all sections of the society.

Q420. Which of the following is a feature of branch libraries in Karnataka?
A) They serve as the largest urban library centers
B) They are primarily for specialized research purposes
C) They provide services to rural areas with a book stock ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 books
D) They are mainly located in government offices

Answer: C) They provide services to rural areas with a book stock ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 books
Explanation: Branch libraries in Karnataka serve rural areas, and each branch has a book stock ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 books to serve the local communities.

UNIT 10

Planning and administration of public libraries

Q421. When was the first public library manifesto published by UNESCO?
A) 1945
B) 1947
C) 1949
D) 1950

Answer: C) 1949
Explanation: UNESCO published the first public library manifesto in 1949, and later revised it in 1972 and 1994.

Q422. What is considered the core of public library services according to UNESCO's 1994 manifesto?
A) Entertainment
B) Information, literacy, education, and culture
C) Digital technology
D) Research and development

Answer: B) Information, literacy, education, and culture
Explanation: The 1994 UNESCO Public Library Manifesto emphasizes that the core of public library services should focus on information, literacy, education, and culture.

Q423. What aspect of physical planning in library buildings does the librarian need to be involved in?
A) Selecting the library's color scheme
B) Planning the building layout, space, and furniture
C) Recruiting library staff
D) Designing promotional material

Answer: B) Planning the building layout, space, and furniture
Explanation: Librarians are integral to physical planning by working with architects and building committees to design the library's layout, space, and furniture, ensuring that the building suits its functions.

Q424. Which of the following is NOT a factor to consider when selecting a site for a library building?
A) Accessibility to the surrounding community
B) Proximity to noisy areas for better engagement
C) Space for future expansion
D) Quietness of the surroundings

Answer: B) Proximity to noisy areas for better engagement
Explanation: A library site should be away from noisy areas, as quietness is necessary for effective library use. Accessibility, space for expansion, and a calm environment are key considerations.

Q425. According to Dr. Ranganathan's fifth law of library science, what is important for the growth of a library?
A) Sufficient funds
B) A flexible interior and future expansion space
C) Technological integration
D) Community involvement

Answer: B) A flexible interior and future expansion space
Explanation: Dr. Ranganathan's fifth law states that a library is a growing organism, so there should be enough space for future expansion and flexibility in the library's interior.

Q426. When planning a library building, what is the most crucial first step?
A) Choosing between monumental and functional building design
B) Deciding on the library's services
C) Selecting the site location
D) Estimating the budget

Answer: A) Choosing between monumental and functional building design
Explanation: The first crucial step in library building planning is to choose between a monumental design (which is grand) and a functional design (which prioritizes usability and efficiency). Preference is given to functional design.

Q427. What should be the preferred system in a public library building, according to the basic principles of library design?
A) Digital access system
B) Open access system
C) Closed access system
D) Remote access system

Answer: B) Open access system
Explanation: An open access system is preferred in public libraries, as it allows users to freely access materials. A closed access system can also serve the library but is less flexible.

Key guidelines for designing a library building, particularly where open access is permitted:

Design Consideration	**Guidelines**
Entrance and Exit	- Provide a **single entrance and exit** for the public at the counter.
Reader Interaction	- Ensure there is **no exchange of books** between readers in the entrance or exit gangway and those inside the library.
Safety of Books	- Protect **doors and windows with wire fabrics** to ensure the safety of books.
Circulation and Layout	- The circulation inside the building should be designed so that **readers are not distracted** by traffic. - The catalogue rooms and stack rooms should be **easily accessible** from the counter. - Seating arrangements in the reading rooms should ensure **no reader faces the main traffic flow**.
Bookrack Height	- The **height of the bookrack** should allow easy access to books on the topmost shelves by a person standing on the floor. - For children, bookrack height should be **within their reach**.
Natural Light in Stack Room	- Ensure each **stack room window** has maximum area to admit the maximum possible natural light and faces the cross gangway.
Lighting in Reading Room	- Each **window in a reading room** should be positioned to throw **sufficient light** on the reading table from the left and back of the readers sitting at right angles to it.

Design Principles	- The design should conform to principles of **modular construction, coordination, dry construction, standardization, and simplification** of elements in the library building.
Basic Dimensions	- Basic dimensions of the library building and its furnishings should be in multiples or sub-multiples of **10 cm modules**.

Q428. What year was the 'Press and Registration of Books Act XXV' enacted in India?
A) 1865
B) 1867
C) 1870
D) 1880

Answer: B) 1867
Explanation: The 'Press and Registration of Books Act XXV' was enacted in India in 1867, requiring printers to deliver free copies of books to the provincial government.

Q429. Which entity primarily helps in the collection building of state central libraries in India through the 'Press and Registration of Books Act'?
A) Central government
B) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
C) State government
D) Public library volunteers

Answer: C) State government
Explanation: The 'Press and Registration of Books Act' helps state central libraries by ensuring that the provincial government receives copies of books, thereby aiding in their collection building.

Q430. What is a common issue faced by public libraries in India when procuring books?
A) Availability of funds
B) Excessive collection of books
C) Too many donations
D) Lack of cataloging systems

Answer: A) Availability of funds
Explanation: Finance is a significant issue for many public libraries in India when it comes to procuring books, although assistance from organizations like the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation helps.

Q431. According to Harrods's Librarian's Glossary, what are 'non-book materials'?
A) Books, pamphlets, and periodicals
B) Materials that do not fit the traditional definition of a book, such as audio-visual materials, microforms, and computer software
C) Digital books and articles
D) Manuscripts and handwritten texts

Answer: B) Materials that do not fit the traditional definition of a book, such as audio-visual materials, microforms, and computer software
Explanation: Non-book materials are those that don't fall under traditional books, periodicals, or pamphlets and require special handling, such as video cassettes, CDs, and software.

Q432. What is one of the advantages of non-book materials over print media in libraries?
A) They are more expensive
B) They require more storage space
C) They are comparatively inexpensive and save storage space
D) They can be easily duplicated

Answer: C) They are comparatively inexpensive and save storage space
Explanation: Non-book materials offer advantages like being inexpensive and saving storage space, making them increasingly popular in libraries.

Q433. What is one of the major issues faced by libraries in acquiring non-book materials?
A) Lack of bibliographic control
B) Excessive space
C) Availability of trade channels
D) Too many equipment compatibility issues

Answer: A) Lack of bibliographic control
Explanation: Libraries face issues like a lack of

bibliographic control, absence of comprehensive selection tools, and equipment compatibility problems when acquiring non-book materials.

Q434. Which of the following materials is NOT typically classified as a non-book material?
A) Video cassettes
B) Microforms
C) Periodicals
D) Computer software

Answer: C) Periodicals
Explanation: Periodicals are classified as print materials, whereas video cassettes, microforms, and computer software are considered non-book materials.

Q435. What kind of support does the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation provide to public libraries in India?
A) Financial support for purchasing books
B) Cataloging and indexing services
C) Digital library training
D) Technical assistance in library software

Answer: A) Financial support for purchasing books
Explanation: The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation supports public libraries by providing financial assistance to purchase books, particularly for libraries at the district level and above.

The planning of library services and financial planning:

Library Services Planning	**Financial Planning for Libraries**
1) Issue and return of documents	**1) Subscription from members**
2) Inter-library loan	**2) Endowments and private benefactions**
3) Personalized service to readers	**3) Library cess**
4) Bibliographic services	**4) Government grants**
5) Extension services	**5) Gifts**
6) Readers' advisory service	**6) Fees and fines**
7) Document delivery services	**7) Library tax/rates**
8) Translation services	**8) Sale of publications**
Inter-library loan enables libraries to obtain materials not available in their collection. Computerization and networking make this easier.	**9) Income from reprographic services, translation services, compilation of bibliographies, etc.**
Personalized service involves library staff assisting readers in finding required documents.	Dr. Ranganathan opposed subscription fees, fearing it would discourage users, but libraries often collect subscriptions due to insufficient government funding.
Bibliographies are compiled for readers to help them with document selection and to provide guidance for study.	**Methods for library financing**:
Extension services cater to illiterate and neo-literate individuals, improving library outreach.	- **Per capita method**: A minimum amount per person for standard library services.
Proper staffing is essential for all services provided in a library.	- **Method of details**: All expenditures are accounted for when preparing financial estimates for the library.
	- **Proportional method**: Norms based on the total budget, often linked to the educational budget of the state.

Q436. What is the 'trinity' of a library?
A) Books, staff, and readers
B) Books, technology, and staff
C) Staff, readers, and funding
D) Books, digital resources, and readers

Answer: A) Books, staff, and readers
Explanation: The library is described as a trinity

of books, staff, and readers, with personnel acting as the interface between books and readers.

Q437. Why is the role of human resources still important in modern libraries, even with the introduction of technology?
A) They manage the physical infrastructure
B) They assist in the manual cataloging of books
C) They provide essential services and ensure the vitality of the library
D) They replace the need for books

Answer: C) They provide essential services and ensure the vitality of the library
Explanation: Human resources remain crucial in libraries for providing services and ensuring the overall functioning, even though technology has been introduced.

Q438. Which of the following is the first step in manpower management in a library?
A) Job description
B) Job analysis
C) Recruitment and selection
D) Training

Answer: B) Job analysis
Explanation: Job analysis is the first step in manpower management, which involves analyzing the content and requirements of each job to be performed in the library.

Q439. The number of staff in a public library is based on which of the following factors?
A) Only the financial support available
B) The library's programme, the population size, and the library's branches
C) The size of the library's collection only
D) The number of books to be cataloged

Answer: B) The library's programme, the population size, and the library's branches
Explanation: The number of staff needed in a library depends on factors such as the library's programme, the size of the population and service area, the number of branches, and the financial support available.

Q440. According to Dr. Ranganathan, what is essential for planning library staff in different sections?
A) Library size only
B) Specific formulas for staffing different library sections
C) External funding agencies
D) Availability of volunteers

Answer: B) Specific formulas for staffing different library sections
Explanation: Dr. Ranganathan devised formulas for determining the staffing requirements for different sections of the library, ensuring effective management and service delivery.

Q441. What does the recruitment and selection procedure in libraries typically involve?
A) Recruitment only
B) Conducting tests and interviews, placement, and training
C) Salary negotiations only
D) External consultancy for staff management

Answer: B) Conducting tests and interviews, placement, and training
Explanation: The recruitment and selection process includes conducting tests, interviews, placement, initial training, and ongoing refresher training.

Q442. Why is it challenging to determine staff requirements in automated libraries?
A) The automation process eliminates the need for staff
B) There are no specific performance standards available
C) Performance standards for manually operated libraries do not apply to automated libraries
D) There is an overestimation of required staff

Answer: C) Performance standards for manually operated libraries do not apply to automated libraries
Explanation: The existing performance standards for manually operated libraries do not account for the changes brought by automation, making it difficult to determine staffing requirements in automated libraries.

Q443. Which of the following factors must be considered when determining the number of staff for a public library?
A) The library's architectural design
B) The types of technology used in the library
C) The number of departments, branches, and services offered
D) The number of patrons using the library

Answer: C) The number of departments, branches, and services offered
Explanation: The number of staff needed in a library depends on factors such as the number of departments, branches, and the services provided, along with other factors like financial support and population size.

Q444. What is the role of library personnel in the context of the library's functions?
A) To manage the library's budget
B) To ensure that library buildings are well maintained
C) To act as an interface between books and readers
D) To make decisions on the library's funding

Answer: C) To act as an interface between books and readers
Explanation: Library personnel serve as an essential interface between books and readers, facilitating access to library materials and services.

Q445. Which section of the library is responsible for selecting, ordering, and accessioning reading materials?
A) Circulation section
B) Reference section
C) Acquisition section
D) Technical section

Answer: C) Acquisition section
Explanation: The Acquisition section handles the selection, ordering, sorting, and accessioning of reading materials for the library.

Q446. What is the main responsibility of the technical section in a library?
A) Shelving books
B) Physical and technical processing of books
C) Stock verification
D) Handling the circulation of books

Answer: B) Physical and technical processing of books
Explanation: The technical section is responsible for the physical processing (e.g., pasting book tags, date labels) and technical processing (e.g., classification, cataloguing) of books.

Q447. What is the primary function of the maintenance section in a library?
A) Organizing and cataloguing books
B) Shelving books and maintaining order
C) Acquiring new materials
D) Managing library finances

Answer: B) Shelving books and maintaining order
Explanation: The maintenance section ensures that books are correctly shelved, maintains order in the library, and oversees the conservation of materials.

Q448. What is the only library function that should be continuously working 24 hours a day?
A) Cataloguing
B) Shelving books
C) Conservation
D) Acquisition of materials

Answer: C) Conservation
Explanation: Conservation is the library function that should be continuously at work 24 hours a day to protect library materials.

Q449. What are some of the key functions of the maintenance section?
A) Training staff
B) Weeding out and conservation
C) Selecting books for acquisition
D) Preparing catalogue cards

Answer: B) Weeding out and conservation
Explanation: The maintenance section is responsible for functions such as shelving, stock verification, preservation, conservation, and weeding out materials.

Q450. Which of the following categories of non-book materials requires special attention in the maintenance section?
A) Microfilms, maps, and rare books
B) E-books and periodicals
C) General reference books
D) Newspapers and magazines

Answer: A) Microfilms, maps, and rare books
Explanation: Non-book materials such as microfilms, maps, rare books, and music scores require special storage, maintenance, and retrieval procedures.

Q451. Which cataloguing system is mentioned as being used to assign subject headings in libraries?
A) Dewey Decimal Classification
B) Sears list of subject headings
C) Library of Congress Classification
D) Ranganathan's Chain Procedure

Answer: B) Sears list of subject headings
Explanation: The Sears list of subject headings and Ranganathan's chain procedure are mentioned as tools for assigning subject headings during cataloguing.

Q452. What is one of the special considerations for shelving non-book materials?
A) They should be stored in the same way as books
B) Separate and specially made storage facilities are needed
C) They are not to be shelved, only displayed
D) They are stored in the reference section

Answer: B) Separate and specially made storage facilities are needed
Explanation: Non-book materials such as maps, manuscripts, and microfilms require specially designed storage facilities for proper maintenance and retrieval.

Q453. What kind of materials does the maintenance section focus on besides books?
A) Journals and articles
B) Non-book materials like microfilms, maps, and records
C) Digital materials only
D) Rare manuscripts only

Answer: B) Non-book materials like microfilms, maps, and records
Explanation: The maintenance section deals with various non-book materials, including microfilms, rare books, manuscripts, and recordings, which need special attention for storage and maintenance.

Q454. What is a key element of the technical section's work in libraries?
A) Providing reference services
B) Classifying and cataloguing books
C) Organizing library events
D) Managing the library's budget

Answer: B) Classifying and cataloguing books
Explanation: The technical section is responsible for the classification of books and preparation of cataloguing materials, essential for organizing library resources efficiently.

Q455. What is the main purpose of the reference section in a library?
A) To provide books for borrowing
B) To offer reference services and maintain reference tools
C) To store periodicals and journals
D) To issue and return books

Answer: B) To offer reference services and maintain reference tools
Explanation: The reference section is specifically for providing reference services and housing tools like dictionaries, encyclopedias, and yearbooks for use in the library.

Q456. According to Lucy I. Edwards, what does reference work in a library involve?
A) Borrowing books for home reading
B) Personal assistance to help users obtain information
C) Cataloguing and classifying books
D) Managing the circulation of books

Answer: B) Personal assistance to help users obtain information
Explanation: Lucy I. Edwards highlights that

reference work is about providing personal service to help users obtain the information they need with care and efficiency.

Q457. What is one of the modern formats available for reference materials in libraries?
A) Audio books
B) C.D.ROM
C) Printed journals
D) Radio broadcasts

Answer: B) C.D.ROM
Explanation: Many reference materials are now available on C.D.ROM, which can be effectively used in libraries that have computers.

Q458. What is the role of periodicals in libraries?
A) They provide outdated information
B) They are considered the main means of communication and provide current information
C) They replace books in libraries
D) They are not allowed to be borrowed

Answer: B) They are considered the main means of communication and provide current information
Explanation: Periodicals provide up-to-date information and are a primary source of knowledge in various fields. They are more current than books.

Q459. How are periodicals typically acquired by libraries?
A) They are only purchased
B) They are received through subscription, gift, exchange, or membership in leased societies
C) They are donated exclusively
D) They are only available in digital format

Answer: B) They are received through subscription, gift, exchange, or membership in leased societies
Explanation: Libraries acquire periodicals through various methods, including subscriptions, gifts, exchanges, and memberships in societies.

Q460. What is a common system used in libraries to manage periodicals?
A) Barcode scanning
B) Three card system
C) Dewey Decimal Classification
D) Card catalogue

Answer: B) Three card system
Explanation: The three card system, along with other methods such as register and computer systems, is used in libraries for the receipt and control of periodicals.

Q461. How should current periodicals be displayed in a library?
A) They should be kept in stacks on the floor
B) They should be displayed subject-wise in racks or shelves
C) They should be stored in closed cabinets
D) They should be displayed randomly

Answer: B) They should be displayed subject-wise in racks or shelves
Explanation: Current periodicals should be displayed subject-wise in racks or shelves, with preceding issues placed in compartments for easy access.

Q462. Which of the following is NOT a job of the circulation section in a library?
A) Registration of members
B) Lending and returning books
C) Cataloguing of new materials
D) Charging of overdue books

Answer: C) Cataloguing of new materials
Explanation: The circulation section is responsible for registering members, lending books, and handling overdue charges, among other duties, but cataloguing is handled in the technical section.

Q463. What does the circulation section maintain in addition to lending records?
A) Book catalogues
B) Statistics and records
C) Reference tools
D) Periodicals

Answer: B) Statistics and records
Explanation: The circulation section maintains

various records, including statistics, and manages tasks such as the lending of books, reservations, and overdue charges.

Q464. What is one responsibility of the circulation section regarding interlibrary loans?
A) Cataloguing the loaned books
B) Lending books on an interlibrary loan basis
C) Displaying books for easy access
D) Preserving rare books

Answer: B) Lending books on an interlibrary loan basis
Explanation: The circulation section is responsible for lending books not only for regular circulation but also on an interlibrary loan basis, allowing users to access materials from other libraries.

Q465. What should the staff at the circulation section do when a new person wants to enroll as a library member?
A) Direct them to the reference section
B) Provide an application form to fill out
C) Ask them to visit the technical section
D) Register them directly without paperwork

Answer: B) Provide an application form to fill out
Explanation: The circulation section is responsible for providing new members with an application form to complete before registering them as library members.

Q466. Which of the following is an old but still used method of charging books in libraries?
A) Computer charging system
B) Bar-coding
C) Ledger system
D) Detroit self-charging system

Answer: C) Ledger system
Explanation: The ledger system is an older method still used in some libraries to maintain a permanent record of book lending.

Q467. What is the purpose of the charging systems in the circulation section of a library?
A) To organize books on shelves
B) To manage the registration of library members
C) To record the lending and returning of books
D) To catalogue new books

Answer: C) To record the lending and returning of books
Explanation: Charging systems in the circulation section are used to record and track the lending and return of books, ensuring proper circulation management.

Q468. Which of the following is a charging system that uses a photograph to record the lending of books?
A) Newark charging system
B) Photographic charging system
C) Indicator system
D) Browne system

Answer: B) Photographic charging system
Explanation: The photographic charging system involves using photographs to record the lending of books, ensuring an efficient tracking method.

Q469. Which of the following is a modern charging system used in libraries?
A) Indicator system
B) Computer charging system
C) Newark charging system
D) Browne system

Answer: B) Computer charging system
Explanation: The computer charging system is a modern method used in libraries to manage book lending and returns digitally, replacing older manual systems.

Q470. What does the bar-coding system in libraries primarily help with?
A) Classifying books
B) Recording lending and returning of books
C) Storing books in the library
D) Organizing library staff

Answer: B) Recording lending and returning of books
Explanation: The bar-coding system helps libraries efficiently track the lending and returning of books by scanning barcodes on library materials.

Q471. According to Henry Fayol, which of the following is NOT one of the five functions of administration?
A) Planning
B) Organising
C) Directing
D) Staffing

Answer: D) Staffing
Explanation: Henry Fayol identified five functions of administration: planning, organising, commanding, coordinating, and controlling. Staffing was later added by Luther Gulick in his version of administrative functions.

Q472. What does the acronym 'POSD CORB' stand for in administrative functions?
A) Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting
B) Planning, Organising, Directing, Controlling, Reporting, Budgeting
C) Planning, Organising, Delegating, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting
D) Planning, Organising, Supervision, Controlling, Reporting, Budgeting

Answer: A) Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting
Explanation: 'POSD CORB' represents the seven administrative functions identified by Luther Gulick, which are planning, organising, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting, and budgeting.

Q473. What is the primary function of the administrative process in library management, according to Fayol's theory?
A) To manage library staff
B) To handle book acquisitions
C) To plan, organise, and control library operations
D) To provide reference services

Answer: C) To plan, organise, and control library operations
Explanation: Fayol's theory of administration focuses on the planning, organising, and controlling of operations to ensure effective management in various sectors, including libraries.

Q474. Who authored the book *Modern Public Libraries: Planning and Design*?
A) Pauline Atherton
B) E.V. Corbett
C) E.L. Ashburner
D) S. Krishnamurthy

Answer: C) E.L. Ashburner
Explanation: *Modern Public Libraries: Planning and Design* was authored by E.L. Ashburner, published in 1986 by Reliance Publishing House.

Q475. In which book is the subject of *Library Organisation and Library Administration* discussed?
A) Library Administration and Resources
B) Handbook for Information Systems and Services
C) Library Organisation and Library Administration
D) Library Building: Planning and Design

Answer: C) Library Organisation and Library Administration
Explanation: *Library Organisation and Library Administration* was written by S.K. Mookerjee and published in 1977.

Q476. Who is the author of the book *Library Administration and Resources*?
A) R. Krishnamurthy
B) H.D. Sharma
C) P.N. Kaula
D) S. Ranganathan

Answer: A) R. Krishnamurthy
Explanation: *Library Administration and Resources* was authored by R. Krishnamurthy in 1997.

Q477. Which book discusses the planning of library and documentation services?
A) Fundamentals of Library Organisation and Administration
B) Planning of Library and Documentation Services

C) Library Administration
D) Library Building and Furniture

Answer: B) Planning of Library and Documentation Services
Explanation: *Planning of Library and Documentation Services* was authored by C.V. Penna and published in 1971.

Q478. Who is the author of the book *Library Administration* published in 1959?
A) S. Ranganathan
B) Krishan Kumar
C) E.V. Corbett
D) H.D. Sharma

Answer: A) S. Ranganathan
Explanation: *Library Administration* was written by S. Ranganathan and published in 1959 by Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.

Q479. *Handbook for Information Systems and Services* was published by which organization?
A) Oxford IBH
B) UNESCO
C) Vikas
D) The World Press

Answer: B) UNESCO
Explanation: *Handbook for Information Systems and Services* was published by UNESCO in 1977, written by Pauline Atherton.

Q480. Which book was written by Krishan Kumar in 1987?
A) Library Administration and Management
B) Library Organisation and Library Administration
C) Public Library in Perspective
D) Library Building: Planning and Design

Answer: A) Library Administration and Management
Explanation: *Library Administration and Management* was written by Krishan Kumar and published in 1987 by Vikas.

Q481. *Public Library in Perspective* was written by which author?
A) Paul Sykes
B) C.G. Viswanathan
C) R. Krishnamurthy
D) S. Mookerjee

Answer: A) Paul Sykes
Explanation: *Public Library in Perspective* was written by Paul Sykes and published in 1979 by Clive Bingley.

Q482. Which of the following books was published by Vikas in 1971?
A) Library Building: Planning and Design
B) Library Organisation and Library Administration
C) Fundamentals of Library Organisation and Administration
D) Introduction to Public Library Organisation

Answer: A) Library Building: Planning and Design
Explanation: *Library Building: Planning and Design* was authored by P.N. Kaula and published in 1971 by Vikas.

Q483. Which book was authored by C.G. Viswanathan in 1978?
A) Introduction to Public Library Organisation
B) Library Administration and Resources
C) Handbook for Information Systems and Services
D) Modern Public Libraries: Planning and Design

Answer: A) Introduction to Public Library Organisation
Explanation: *Introduction to Public Library Organisation* was written by C.G. Viswanathan and published in 1978 by Today & Tomorrow.

UNIT 11

Public library norms, standards and guidelines

Q484. When was the first attempt to formulate standards for public libraries made?
A) 1958
B) 1962
C) 1933
D) 1991

Answer: C) 1933
Explanation: The first attempt to formulate standards for public libraries was made in 1933 by the American Library Association (ALA).

Q485. Which organization in Britain published comprehensive standards for public libraries in 1962?
A) Unesco
B) IFLA
C) The Library Association
D) The British Government

Answer: C) The Library Association
Explanation: In 1962, The Library Association in Britain published comprehensive standards for public libraries.

Q486. Which document published by The Library Association in 1995 is related to public library standards?
A) Model statement of standards in public library services
B) Guidelines for reference and information services
C) Basic stock for the public reference library
D) Draft for the latest revision of public library standards

Answer: A) Model statement of standards in public library services
Explanation: The Model statement of standards in public library services was published by The Library Association in 1995.

Q487. Which organization in India published the *Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services* in 1991?
A) IFLA
B) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
C) Government of India
D) UNESCO

Answer: B) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
Explanation: The *Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services* was published by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) in 1991.

Q488. What document in India specified various norms and standards for public libraries?
A) National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS, 1986)
B) Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services
C) Advisory Committee by K. P. Sinha (1958)
D) Draft for public library standards revision (2000)

Answer: A) National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS, 1986)
Explanation: The National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS, 1986) in India specified various norms, standards, and goals for public libraries.

Q489. Which international organizations have played a significant role in the formulation of public library guidelines and standards?
A) ALA and RRRLF
B) IFLA and UNESCO
C) The Library Association and Unesco
D) RRRLF and Government of India

Answer: B) IFLA and UNESCO
Explanation: International organizations like IFLA and UNESCO have played a significant role in the formulation of public library guidelines and standards.

Q490. What year did the Government of Britain release the draft for the latest revision of public library standards?

A) 1991
B) 1998
C) 2000
D) 1974

Answer: C) 2000
Explanation: The Government of Britain released the draft for the latest revision of public library standards in May 2000.

Q491. What is the purpose of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF)?
A) To formulate library standards
B) To promote the public library movement in India
C) To publish library guidelines
D) To conduct library surveys

Answer: B) To promote the public library movement in India
Explanation: The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) is a Government of India organization engaged in promoting the public library movement in India.

Q492. Which of the following standards are based on the Unesco Public Library Manifesto and IFLA Standards for Public Libraries?
A) Indian Public Library Standards
B) Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services
C) Model statement of standards in public library services
D) Public library standards of Britain

Answer: B) Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services
Explanation: The *Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services* published by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation in 1991 is based on the Unesco Public Library Manifesto and IFLA Standards for Public Libraries.

Q493. What is the recommended per capita expenditure on public libraries for states spending less than 70 paise per capita during the 8th Plan (1992-1997) period?
A) Rs. 1 per capita
B) Rs. 2.50 per capita
C) Rs. 5 per capita
D) Rs. 10 per capita

Answer: A) Rs. 1 per capita
Explanation: States spending less than 70 paise per capita should try to reach a level of expenditure of Rs. 1 per capita, as per the guidelines.

Q494. What is the suggested annual charge on public library services according to the guidelines?
A) Rs. 10
B) Rs. 20
C) Rs. 30
D) Rs. 50

Answer: A) Rs. 10
Explanation: The guidelines recommend levying a charge of Rs. 10 per annum for public library services, with a 33% concession (Rs. 20) for a family of three members.

Q495. What is the recommended formula for library personnel in central libraries at state/divisional/district/city levels?
A) One post per 1,000 literate population
B) One post per 2,000 literate population
C) One post per 5,000 literate population
D) One post per 10,000 literate population

Answer: B) One post per 2,000 literate population
Explanation: The guidelines recommend one post per 2,000 literate population for Central Libraries at state/divisional/district/city levels.

Q496. What should be the proportion of professional staff in central libraries compared to other public libraries?
A) 33%
B) 40%
C) 50%
D) 60%

Answer: B) 40%
Explanation: For central libraries, the proportion of professional staff to total staff should be 40%, whereas in other public libraries, it should be 33%.

Q497. According to international standards, what is the recommended gross area per person in public libraries for a population of 25,000?
A) 0.5 sq. ft.
B) 0.75 sq. ft.
C) 0.86 sq. ft.
D) 1 sq. ft.

Answer: C) 0.86 sq. ft.
Explanation: International standards suggest a gross area of 0.86 sq. ft. per person for a population of 25,000 in public libraries.

Q498. What is the minimum area for a library building in a village according to the guidelines?
A) 500 sq. ft.
B) 1,000 sq. ft.
C) 1,500 sq. ft.
D) 2,000 sq. ft.

Answer: B) 1,000 sq. ft.
Explanation: In a village, the minimum area for a library building should be 1,000 sq. ft. to facilitate its functioning as a community center and serve school children.

Q499. How large should the gross area of Class I library buildings be for a population of more than 20 lakh?
A) 25,000 sq. ft.
B) 50,000 sq. ft.
C) 75,000 sq. ft.
D) 1 lakh sq. ft.

Answer: B) 50,000 sq. ft.
Explanation: Class I library buildings for a population of more than 20 lakh should have a gross area of 50,000 sq. ft.

Q500. What is the recommended site location for a library building?
A) On the outskirts of a city
B) Centrally in a high-density area
C) In a remote area
D) On the edge of a village

Answer: B) Centrally in a high-density area
Explanation: The library building should be located centrally in a high-density area, close to educational institutions or commercial areas, and with good transportation facilities.

Q501. According to the guidelines, what is the recommended condition of the site for a library building?
A) The site should be sloped
B) No steps should be required to enter the library
C) The site should have an underground basement
D) The site should be on a hill

Answer: B) No steps should be required to enter the library
Explanation: The site should be levelled so that no steps are required to enter the library, ensuring accessibility.

Q502. What should the foundation of a library building be strong enough to accommodate, according to the guidelines?
A) Future vertical expansion
B) Future horizontal expansion
C) Both vertical and horizontal expansion
D) Only the construction of additional floors

Answer: C) Both vertical and horizontal expansion
Explanation: The foundation should be strong enough for future vertical expansion or, alternatively, the site should be large enough for horizontal expansion.

Q503. What is the recommended distance between the pillars in a library building, according to the guidelines?
A) 15 ft
B) 18 ft
C) 21 ft to 30 ft
D) 35 ft

Answer: C) 21 ft to 30 ft
Explanation: The distance between the pillars should be no less than 21 ft and no more than 30 ft, and it should be divisible by three.

Q504. What shape is the library building recommended to have?
A) Circular

B) Rectangular
C) Square
D) Oval

Answer: B) Rectangular
Explanation: The building should be preferably rectangular in shape as bookracks and tables are also made in the same shape.

Q505. What is the maximum ceiling height allowed in non-air-conditioned library buildings?
A) 12 ft
B) 14 ft
C) 16 ft
D) 18 ft

Answer: C) 16 ft
Explanation: In non-air-conditioned buildings, the ceiling height should not be more than 16 ft.

Q506. What is the minimum ceiling height required for air-conditioned library buildings?
A) 8 ft
B) 9 ft
C) 9 ft 6 inches
D) 10 ft

Answer: C) 9 ft 6 inches
Explanation: The ceiling height in air-conditioned buildings should not be less than 9 feet 6 inches to provide space for ceiling fans.

Q507. What is the recommended load-bearing capacity of all floors in a library building?
A) 25 kg per sq. m
B) 40 kg per sq. m
C) 50 kg per sq. m
D) 60 kg per sq. m

Answer: C) 50 kg per sq. m
Explanation: The load-bearing capacity of all floors should be 50 kg per square meter.

Q508. What is the recommended furniture size for a reading table for one person?
A) 60x90 cm
B) 75x60 cm
C) 100x70 cm
D) 120x80 cm

Answer: B) 75x60 cm
Explanation: The recommended size for a reading table for one person is 75x60 cm.

Q509. What is the recommended furniture size for a reading table for four persons?
A) 120x80 cm
B) 150x90 cm
C) 180x100 cm
D) 200x120 cm

Answer: B) 150x90 cm
Explanation: The recommended size for a reading table for four persons is 150x90 cm.

Q510. What is the recommended furniture size for a reading table for six persons?
A) 180x100 cm
B) 210x120 cm
C) 240x120 cm
D) 300x150 cm

Answer: C) 240x120 cm
Explanation: The recommended size for a reading table for six persons is 240x120 cm.

Q511. According to the guidelines, what should be used for the racks in a library?
A) Wooden racks
B) Plastic racks
C) Steel racks
D) Glass racks

Answer: C) Steel racks
Explanation: Steel should be preferred over wooden racks, as it is considered more durable and effective for library use.

Q512. What is the recommended book capacity calculation for a library building?
A) 100 volumes per 11 sq. ft.
B) 120 volumes per 11 sq. ft.
C) 150 volumes per 11 sq. ft.
D) 200 volumes per 11 sq. ft.

Answer: B) 120 volumes per 11 sq. ft.
Explanation: Book capacity should be calculated at the rate of 120 volumes per 11 sq. ft. of floor area.

Q513. What is the recommended area for each reader in a library?
A) 15 sq. ft.
B) 20 sq. ft.
C) 25 sq. ft.
D) 30 sq. ft.

Answer: C) 25 sq. ft.
Explanation: Each reader should have an area of 25 sq. ft. in the library.

Q514. What is the recommended area for administrative staff in a library?
A) 45 sq. ft.
B) 54 sq. ft.
C) 60 sq. ft.
D) 70 sq. ft.

Answer: B) 54 sq. ft.
Explanation: Each administrative staff member should be allotted an area of 54 sq. ft.

Q515. What is the recommended area for cataloguing staff in a library?
A) 60 sq. ft.
B) 80 sq. ft.
C) 97 sq. ft.
D) 100 sq. ft.

Answer: C) 97 sq. ft.
Explanation: Cataloguing staff should be allotted an area of 97 sq. ft.

Q516. Which of the following is considered to be of international standards for library furniture designs?
A) Ramington and Godrej
B) IKEA
C) Office Depot
D) Home Centre

Answer: A) Ramington and Godrej
Explanation: Ramington and Godrej designs are considered to be of international standards for library furniture.

Q517. Which Indian Standard (IS) specifies the guidelines for wooden shelving cabinets (adjustable type) in libraries?
A) IS: 4116 (reaffirmed-1998)
B) IS: 3312 (reaffirmed-1990)
C) IS: 1553 (revised-1989)
D) IS: 1829 (Part I) - 1978

Answer: A) IS: 4116 (reaffirmed-1998)
Explanation: IS: 4116 (reaffirmed-1998) specifies the guidelines for wooden shelving cabinets (adjustable type) in libraries.

Q518. Which Indian Standard (IS) deals with the specifications for steel shelving cabinets in libraries?
A) IS: 1829 (Part I) - 1978
B) IS: 1553 (revised-1989)
C) IS: 2672-1966 (reaffirmed-1990)
D) IS: 1829 (Part II) - 1977

Answer: D) IS: 1829 (Part II) - 1977
Explanation: IS: 1829 (Part II) - 1977 specifies the guidelines for steel shelving cabinets in libraries.

Q519. Which Indian Standard (IS) provides recommendations related to the design of library buildings?
A) IS: 795-1976 (reaffirmed-1992)
B) IS: 1829 (Part I) - 1978
C) IS: 2672-1966 (reaffirmed-1990)
D) No specific standard

Answer: D) No specific standard
Explanation: The guidelines for the design of library buildings, including its primary elements, are provided in separate recommendations rather than a specific IS.

Q520. Which of the following Indian Standards (IS) specifies guidelines for library furniture?
A) IS: 1553 (revised-1989)
B) IS: 3312 (reaffirmed-1990)
C) IS: 2672-1966 (reaffirmed-1990)
D) IS: 795-1976 (reaffirmed-1992)

Answer: B) IS: 3312 (reaffirmed-1990)
Explanation: IS: 3312 (reaffirmed-1990) specifies the specifications for library furniture.

Q521. Which Indian Standard (IS) provides the code of practice for library lighting?
A) IS: 11370-1985 (reaffirmed-1998)
B) IS: 795-1976 (reaffirmed-1992)
C) IS: 1553 (revised-1989)
D) IS: 2672-1966 (reaffirmed-1990)

Answer: A) IS: 11370-1985 (reaffirmed-1998)
Explanation: IS: 11370-1985 (reaffirmed-1998) provides the code of practice for library lighting.

Q522. Which Indian Standard (IS) specifies the requirements for mobile library vans?
A) IS: 795-1976 (reaffirmed-1992)
B) IS: 1553 (revised-1989)
C) IS: 3312 (reaffirmed-1990)
D) IS: 2672-1966 (reaffirmed-1990)

Answer: D) IS: 2672-1966 (reaffirmed-1990)
Explanation: IS: 2672-1966 (reaffirmed-1990) specifies the requirements for mobile library vans.

Q523. Which standard provides guidelines for the preparation of abstracts in libraries?
A) Guide for preparation of abstracts (1st rev.)
B) IS: 1829 (Part II) - 1977
C) IS: 795-1976 (reaffirmed-1992)
D) IS: 3312 (reaffirmed-1990)

Answer: A) Guide for preparation of abstracts (1st rev.)
Explanation: The guide for preparation of abstracts (1st rev.) provides instructions for preparing abstracts in libraries.

Q524. Which Indian Standard (IS) is related to data elements and record formats for computer-based bibliographic description of documents?
A) IS: 3312 (reaffirmed-1990)
B) IS: 2672-1966 (reaffirmed-1990)
C) Guide for data elements and record format for computer-based databases
D) IS: 1829 (Part I) - 1978

Answer: C) Guide for data elements and record format for computer-based databases
Explanation: The guide for data elements and record formats provides standards for bibliographic descriptions of different kinds of documents in computer-based databases.

The design and furniture specifications for library buildings:

Category	Specification
Building Design	The building should be modular, with a uniform distance between pillars (21-30 ft., divisible by three).
	Preferred rectangular shape for alignment with bookracks and tables. No mezzanine floors allowed.
	Ceiling height: max 16 ft. (non-air-conditioned), min 9 ft. 6 in. (air-conditioned).
	Each floor should be at one level for easy movement of book trolleys.
	Book elevator (lift) required for buildings with more than one floor.
	Avoid internal staircases in the middle of floors.
	No basement unless sub-soil is very deep.
	Load-bearing capacity: 50 kg per sq. m.
Lighting	Only fluorescent lights with double 4 ft tubes (without plastic casing).
Space Planning Furniture Specifications	Book capacity: 120 volumes per 11 sq. ft. of floor area.
	Each reader should have 25 sq. ft. of space.
	Administrative staff: 54 sq. ft. per person; Cataloguing staff: 97 sq. ft. per person.
	Reading table size for one person: 75x60 cm, for four people: 150x90 cm, for six people: 240x120 cm.
	No partitions on tabletops.
	Steel preferred for bookracks over wood.

Indian Library Standards	**1)** IS: 4116 (for wooden shelving cabinets, adjustable type).
	2) IS: 3312 (for steel shelving cabinets).
	3) Design of library buildings - recommendations related to primary elements.
	4) IS: 3312, IS: 1553 (for library furniture).
	5) Code of practice for library lighting.
	6) Specification for mobile library vans.
	7) Guide for preparation of abstracts (1st revision).
	8) Guide for data elements and record format for computer-based bibliographic databases.

Q525. In which year did IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) first publish Standards for Public Libraries?
A) 1977
B) 1986
C) 1973
D) 2000

Answer: C) 1973
Explanation: IFLA first published Standards for Public Libraries in 1973, which were later re-issued in 1977 with slight modifications.

Q526. Which of the following was replaced by the IFLA Guidelines for Public Libraries in 1986?
A) IFLA Standards for Public Libraries (1973)
B) IFLA Guidelines for Public Libraries (2000)
C) The IFLA 1977 version
D) The IFLA 1986 version

Answer: A) IFLA Standards for Public Libraries (1973)
Explanation: In 1986, the IFLA Standards for Public Libraries (1973) were replaced by the IFLA Guidelines for Public Libraries, which took a different approach to library standards.

Q527. What was the primary change between the IFLA 1973 Standards and the IFLA 1986 Guidelines?
A) Introduction of quantitative standards for library services
B) Focus on providing free access to the Internet for all citizens
C) Shift from quantitative recommendations to general advice
D) Addition of more detailed staffing requirements

Answer: C) Shift from quantitative recommendations to general advice
Explanation: The IFLA 1986 Guidelines moved away from providing quantitative recommendations and instead offered general advice based on experiences from different countries, acknowledging the variability in library needs and resources.

Q528. According to the IFLA Guidelines 2000, what approach is taken towards providing library standards?
A) Strict quantitative standards for library services
B) No standards, only advice based on international experience
C) Guidelines for Internet access for libraries worldwide
D) Emphasis on quantitative recommendations for staffing levels

Answer: B) No standards, only advice based on international experience
Explanation: The IFLA 2000 version followed the same approach as the 1986 Guidelines, offering advice based on international experience rather than providing strict quantitative standards.

Q529. Which of the following aspects is no longer a part of IFLA's library standards or guidelines?
A) Free public access to the Internet for all citizens
B) Recommendations for library building standards
C) Quantitative standards for library collections and staffing
D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: Since 1986, IFLA has moved away from providing quantitative standards for library services, including aspects like collection size, staffing levels, and Internet access, as these were considered not universally applicable.

Q530. In which context would the IFLA stipulation of free public access to the Internet for all citizens not be relevant, according to the 1986 Guidelines?
A) European countries
B) North American countries
C) Asian or African countries
D) Developed countries with high internet penetration

Answer: C) Asian or African countries
Explanation: The IFLA stipulation of providing free public access to the Internet for all citizens is not considered relevant in the Asian or African context due to varying levels of development and economic conditions.

International Public Library Standards as outlined by IFLA:

Category	Specification
Public Library System	
Preferred Minimum Population	150,000
Minimum Population (Viable)	50,000
Minimum Population (In any case)	10,000
Service Points: Opening Hours	
Urban Main Libraries	60 hours per week
Branch Libraries	18-60 hours per week
Book Stocks	
Minimum Working Stock	Smallest administrative unit: 3 volumes per inhabitant. In general circumstances: 2 volumes per inhabitant.
Children's Books	If children (under 14) make up 25-30% of the population, children's books should comprise one-third of the total stock.
Reference Books	
Smallest Administrative Unit	Included in the total stock.
General Circumstances	Included in the total stock.
Annual Additions per 1,000 Population	
General Circumstances	250 volumes per annum
Small Administrative Units	300 volumes per annum
Children's Books	Same proportion as in total stock.
Reference Books for Populations Over 50,000	10% of all additions.
Periodicals, Including Newspapers	
Administrative Units (Up to 5,000 Population)	50 periodicals per unit
Administrative Units (5,000-100,000 Population)	10 periodicals per 1,000 population
Staffing	
Total Non-Manual Staff	Smallest administrative unit: 1 full-time qualified librarian with clerical assistance.
Large Administrative Units	1 librarian per 2,000 population
Very Large Administrative Units	
Qualified Librarians	In a developed, urban, compact unit: 1 per 2,500 population (33% of total staff).
Library Systems with Many Branches	40% of total staff as qualified librarians.
Specialized Librarians (Children's Work)	1/3 of professional librarians in a large system

	should specialize in children's work.
Building Distribution in Urban Areas	
Branch Library Location	Within 1.5 km of most residents
Large Library Location	Within 3-4 km of most residents

Q531. When calculating the total area required for staff accommodation, how much additional space is added to the total area of public departments?
A) 10%
B) 20%
C) 15%
D) 25%

Answer: B) 20%
Explanation: For staff accommodation, 20% is added to the total area of public departments, which is equivalent to about 10-12m² per staff member.

Q532. According to the guidelines, what is the total area required for 100 staff members in terms of rest rooms, kitchen, toilets, cloakrooms, etc.?
A) 100m²
B) 150m²
C) 220m²
D) 300m²

Answer: C) 220m²
Explanation: For 100 staff members, the total area required for rest rooms, kitchen, toilets, cloakrooms, etc., is 220m².

Q533. What percentage of the total area is typically allocated to circulation space in public areas?
A) 5-10%
B) 10-15%
C) 20-25%
D) 30-35%

Answer: B) 10-15%
Explanation: Circulation space in public areas typically accounts for 10-15% of the total area.

Q534. What percentage of the total area is allocated for circulation space in staff areas?
A) 10-15%
B) 20-25%
C) 5-10%
D) 25-30%

Answer: B) 20-25%
Explanation: Circulation space in staff areas typically accounts for 20-25% of the total area.

Q535. When is the higher percentage of circulation space (20-25%) likely to be needed?
A) In small libraries
B) In large libraries
C) In libraries with limited staff
D) In libraries with minimal public areas

Answer: B) In large libraries
Explanation: The higher percentages (20-25%) of circulation space are unlikely to be needed except in large libraries, where more circulation space is required.

Q536. What should be regarded as "balance area" in library planning?
A) Storage rooms
B) Circulation space
C) Unused space
D) Space available for any desired purpose if circulation space is efficiently planned

Answer: D) Space available for any desired purpose if circulation space is efficiently planned
Explanation: The "balance area" is the space available for any desired purpose within the building if careful planning has made it unnecessary to provide circulation space on a large scale.

Q537. According to the Indian Public Library Guidelines, what percentage of the education budget should central and state governments allocate for libraries?
A) 3-5%
B) 6-10%
C) 11-15%
D) 15-20%

Answer: B) 6-10%
Explanation: The guidelines reaffirm the recommendation that central and state

governments should allocate 6-10% of their education budget for libraries.

Q538. What was the recommended annual library cess (charge) in India, as per the 8th Plan Working Group on Libraries and Informatics?
A) Rs. 1 to Rs. 5
B) Rs. 1 to Rs. 10
C) Rs. 10 to Rs. 15
D) Rs. 15 to Rs. 20

Answer: B) Rs. 1 to Rs. 10
Explanation: The 8th Plan Working Group on Libraries and Informatics recommended the levy of Rs. 1 to Rs. 10 per annum by all public libraries in the country.

Q539. Which of the following bodies was recommended to be established at the national level for library and information services?
A) National Commission on Library and Information Services
B) National Library Bureau
C) Library Policy Council
D) Bureau of Library Development

Answer: A) National Commission on Library and Information Services
Explanation: The guidelines recommend the establishment of a National Commission on Library and Information Services at the national level.

Q540. How many posts should be provided for every 2,000-literate people in central libraries, as per the Indian Public Library Guidelines?
A) One post per 1,000 literate people
B) One post per 2,000 literate people
C) One post per 5,000 literate people
D) One post per 10,000 literate people

Answer: B) One post per 2,000 literate people
Explanation: The guidelines recommend one post for every 2,000-literate people in central libraries at state, divisional, district, or city levels.

Q541. In central libraries, what should be the proportion of professional staff to total staff, according to the guidelines?
A) 33%
B) 40%
C) 50%
D) 60%

Answer: B) 40%
Explanation: The guidelines recommend that central libraries should have 40% professional staff, compared to 33% in other public libraries.

Q542. Which divisions should be adequately staffed in central libraries as per the guidelines?
A) Finance Division, Reader Service Division
B) Administrative Services Division, Technical Services Division, Reader Service Division
C) Cataloging Division, Technical Services Division
D) Acquisition Division, Administrative Services Division

Answer: B) Administrative Services Division, Technical Services Division, Reader Service Division
Explanation: Central libraries should have adequate staff in three key divisions: Administrative Services Division, Technical Services Division, and Reader Service Division.

Indian Public Library Guidelines based on the information provided:

Category	**Specification**
Library Finance	
Government Contribution	Central and state governments should allocate 6-10% of the education budget for libraries.
Library Cess	No definite recommendation for library cess, but a recommendation was made for a levy of ₹1 to ₹10 per annum by all public libraries.
Administrative Machinery	
National Commission	A National Commission on Library and Information Services should be established.
Bureau of Library Services	A Bureau of Library and Information Services should be created at the central level.

Directorates and Committees	State-level directorates of libraries and library committees should be established.
Library Personnel	
Central Libraries	One post per 2,000 literate population for central libraries at state/divisional/district/city levels.
Professional Staff	40% of the total staff in central libraries should be professional, compared to 33% in other public libraries.
Adequate Staff for Central Libraries	Staff should be provided for: (a) Administrative Services Division (b) Technical Services Division (c) Reader Service Division
Building Specifications	
Gross Area per 25,000 Population	21,520 sq. ft. (0.86 sq. ft. per person), in line with international standards, but exceptions apply for central libraries serving large areas.
Building Design Brief	A brief should be prepared by the librarian for: (a) Functional qualities of the building (b) Space for different divisions (c) Logical placement of sections
Physical Facilities	
Illumination	All floors should have uniform illumination levels.
Study Cubicles	No separate study cubicles should be provided.
Steel vs. Wooden Racks	Steel racks should be preferred over wooden racks in stack areas and reading rooms due to durability.
Book Capacity	Book capacity should be calculated at the rate of 120 volumes per 11 sq. ft. of floor area.
Furniture and Fittings	Specifications for library furniture and fittings are provided in detail by the guidelines.

Q543. What was the primary reason for the revision of the IFLA Public Library Guidelines in 2000?

A) To include quantitative standards
B) To incorporate technological developments and changes in library practices
C) To create a global policy for library funding
D) To standardize the library staffing structure

Answer: B) To incorporate technological developments and changes in library practices
Explanation: The revision was prompted by the dramatic developments in information technology and the need to adapt to new practices in public libraries.

Q544. According to the IFLA Public Library Guidelines 2000, what type of standards do the guidelines focus on?
A) Quantitative standards
B) Qualitative standards
C) Internationally accepted standards
D) Financial standards

Answer: B) Qualitative standards
Explanation: The IFLA Guidelines, 2000, focus on qualitative aspects of library services and facilities, rather than setting quantitative standards.

Q545. Why did IFLA decide not to include quantitative standards in the 2000 Public Library Guidelines?
A) Because the guidelines were intended for specific countries only
B) Because standards should be tailored to local circumstances and developed regionally
C) Because it was too difficult to measure library services
D) Because the guidelines were focused on library staff structure

Answer: B) Because standards should be tailored to local circumstances and developed regionally
Explanation: IFLA believed that standards must vary based on local circumstances, and thus should be developed individually within each country or region.

Q546. What is the main purpose of the IFLA Public Library Guidelines, 2000?
A) To offer a set of mandatory standards for

libraries worldwide
B) To provide a checklist of services and facilities for public libraries to consider
C) To establish library budgets for each country
D) To set strict regulations on library infrastructure

Answer: B) To provide a checklist of services and facilities for public libraries to consider
Explanation: The guidelines provide a detailed checklist of services and facilities, serving as a tool to help libraries offer the best possible service.

Q547. What was the major decision made at the IFLA Conference in Jerusalem in August 2000 regarding the guidelines?
A) To implement the guidelines as mandatory laws for all public libraries
B) To accept the draft of the IFLA Public Library Guidelines after incorporating additional instances of library practices
C) To focus solely on technological developments in libraries
D) To abandon the guidelines due to technological constraints

Answer: B) To accept the draft of the IFLA Public Library Guidelines after incorporating additional instances of library practices
Explanation: At the 2000 IFLA Conference in Jerusalem, the decision was made to accept the draft of the guidelines, with additional examples of library practices added.

Q548. Which of the following documents was prepared by the IFLA Section of Public Libraries in 1986?
A) Guidelines for Public Libraries (2000)
B) Guidelines for Public Libraries (1986)
C) Model Statement of Standards for Public Library Services
D) Key to Success: Performance Indicators for Public Libraries

Answer: B) Guidelines for Public Libraries (1986)
Explanation: The IFLA Section of Public Libraries prepared the "Guidelines for Public Libraries" in 1986, providing a range of recommendations for library services.

Q549. Who authored the "Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services" published in 1991?
A) IFLA Section of Public Libraries
B) Kalia, D.R. et al.
C) Library Association Information Services Group
D) Withers, F. N.

Answer: B) Kalia, D.R. et al.
Explanation: The "Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services" were authored by Kalia, D.R. and others in 1991, offering specific guidelines for library services in India.

Q550. What is the title of the document published by the Library Association in 1995?
A) Guidelines for Reference and Information Services in Public Libraries
B) Model Statement of Standards for Public Library Services
C) Basic Stock for the Public Reference Library
D) Key to Success: Performance Indicators for Public Libraries

Answer: B) Model Statement of Standards for Public Library Services
Explanation: The Library Association published the "Model Statement of Standards for Public Library Services" in 1995 to define the standards for public library services in the UK.

Q551. Which organization published the "Key to Success: Performance Indicators for Public Libraries" in 1990?
A) IFLA
B) Library Association
C) Office of Arts and Libraries
D) Unesco

Answer: C) Office of Arts and Libraries
Explanation: The "Key to Success: Performance Indicators for Public Libraries" was published in 1990 by the Office of Arts and Libraries to help evaluate the effectiveness of library services.

Q552. What was the main subject of Withers, F. N.'s 1974 publication?

A) Standards for library services
B) Performance indicators for public libraries
C) Basic stock for reference libraries
D) Library budget management

Answer: A) Standards for library services
Explanation: Withers, F. N.'s 1974 publication "Standards for Library Service" surveyed international library standards and practices.

Q553. Which publication provided guidelines specifically for reference and information services in public libraries in 1999?
A) Guidelines for Public Libraries (1986)
B) Basic Stock for the Public Reference Library
C) Guidelines for Reference and Information Services in Public Libraries
D) Guidelines for Public Library Systems and Services

Answer: C) Guidelines for Reference and Information Services in Public Libraries
Explanation: The "Guidelines for Reference and Information Services in Public Libraries" were published in 1999 by the Library Association Information Services Group to provide specific guidance on reference and information services.

UNIT· 12

Governance of public libraries

Q554. According to D.R. Kalia, what is the main issue with the public library system in India?
A) Lack of government support
B) Wasteful duplication and redundancy of efforts
C) Insufficient funding for public libraries
D) Inadequate library staff

Answer: B) Wasteful duplication and redundancy of efforts
Explanation: D.R. Kalia points out the multiplicity of library authorities in India, leading to wasteful duplication and redundancy of efforts in managing the public library system.

Q555. Which body is at the top of the public library authority structure in India?
A) Directorate, Public Libraries
B) Local Library Authorities
C) Library Council
D) Minister In Charge Public Libraries

Answer: D) Minister In Charge Public Libraries
Explanation: The structure of the library authority in India has the "Minister In Charge Public Libraries" at the top, followed by the Library Council, Directorate, and other library authorities.

Q556. What is the role of ex-officio members in library authorities in India?
A) They are elected representatives from local constituencies
B) They are members included in the authority by virtue of their positions
C) They are professional experts nominated by the government
D) They are distinguished persons co-opted for their expertise

Answer: B) They are members included in the authority by virtue of their positions
Explanation: Ex-officio members are included in the library authorities due to the positions they hold in government or other organizations, not through election or nomination.

Q557. Which of the following is responsible for nominating experts to library authorities in India?
A) Local Library Authorities
B) Government
C) Library Council
D) Elected members

Answer: B) Government
Explanation: The government nominates experts to library authorities, along with the co-option of distinguished individuals for professional and other expertise.

Q558. Who was associated with drafting Model Public Library Bills and Acts in India, particularly before and after independence?
A) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
B) D.R. Kalia
C) M.K. Jain
D) Dr. V. Venkattappaiah

Answer: A) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
Explanation: Dr. S.R. Ranganathan was deeply involved in drafting Model Public Library Bills and Acts in India, both before and after independence.

Q559. Which organization prepared a Model Public Libraries Bill as part of the guidance for library authorities?
A) Indian Library Association
B) Planning Commission
C) Ministry of Education
D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: The Indian Library Association, the Ministry of Education, and the Planning Commission all contributed to preparing the Model Public Libraries Bills to guide library authorities in India.

Q560. What are the various types of members in library authorities in India?
A) Only ex-officio members
B) Ex-officio, elected, nominated, and co-opted members
C) Only elected and nominated members
D) Only professional members

Answer: B) Ex-officio, elected, nominated, and co-opted members
Explanation: The composition of library authorities in India consists of ex-officio, elected, nominated, and co-opted members, each contributing to the governance of public libraries.

Q561. What was the contribution of the Working Group of the Planning Commission of India on Libraries (1965)?
A) Drafted the Model Public Libraries Bill
B) Designed the library authority structure in India
C) Established the Indian Library Association
D) Created the Model Public Library and Information Services

Answer: A) Drafted the Model Public Libraries Bill
Explanation: The Working Group of the Planning Commission of India on Libraries (1965) drafted the Model Public Libraries Bill to guide the structure and governance of public libraries in India.

Q562. What is the primary role of the State Library Authority in India?
A) To manage the finances of public libraries
B) To discharge the State Government's responsibility of establishing, financing, and monitoring public libraries
C) To establish public libraries in rural areas
D) To create library policies for private libraries

Answer: B) To discharge the State Government's responsibility of establishing, financing, and monitoring public libraries
Explanation: The State Library Authority is the apex governing body responsible for establishing, financing, and monitoring the public library system in the state.

Q563. What is the name commonly used for the State Library Authority in India as per most Public Libraries Acts?
A) State Library Board
B) State Library Council (SLC)

C) State Library Committee
D) State Library Directorate

Answer: B) State Library Council (SLC)
Explanation: In most of the Public Libraries Acts, the State Library Authority is named the State Library Council (SLC).

Q564. Who is typically the chairman of the State Library Council (SLC)?
A) The state librarian
B) The minister in charge of education
C) The secretary of the education department
D) The chairman of the district library committee

Answer: B) The minister in charge of education
Explanation: The chairman of the State Library Council (SLC) is typically the minister in charge of education.

Q565. Which of the following is NOT a member of the ideal composition of the State Library Council (SLC)?
A) The director of the state library Directorate
B) A representative of each university in the state
C) A representative from the state police department
D) Two members from Sahitya Parishads and cultural organizations

Answer: C) A representative from the state police department
Explanation: The ideal composition of the State Library Council (SLC) includes members like the director of the state library Directorate, a representative from each university, and members from cultural organizations, but not a representative from the state police department.

Q566. How many professional librarians must be included in the State Library Council (SLC)?
A) At least two
B) At least three
C) At least four
D) At least five

Answer: C) At least four
Explanation: The State Library Council (SLC) must include at least four professional librarians, ensuring that library expertise is well represented.

Q567. Which state in India has a full-time minister for the public libraries portfolio in the State Library Council (SLC)?
A) Kerala
B) West Bengal
C) Goa
D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: B) West Bengal
Explanation: In West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, there are full-time ministers for the public libraries portfolio in the State Library Council (SLC), while in other states, the minister for education heads the SLC.

Q568. What additional member is proposed for the State Library Council (SLC) in response to IT applications in libraries?
A) A representative of the Ministry of Education
B) A representative of the National Informatics Centre
C) A representative of the State Financial Department
D) A representative of the Indian Library Association

Answer: B) A representative of the National Informatics Centre
Explanation: In response to the growing use of IT applications in libraries, a representative from the National Informatics Centre is proposed to be included in the State Library Council (SLC).

Q569. Which of the following states includes the university librarian and the director of historical archives and archaeology as members of the State Library Council (SLC)?
A) Maharashtra
B) Goa
C) Kerala
D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: B) Goa
Explanation: In Goa, the university librarian and the director of historical archives and archaeology

are also included as members of the State Library Council (SLC).

Q570. What is one of the key features of the composition of the State Library Council (SLC) in India?
A) It has only elected members
B) It includes members from various sectors like education, literature, culture, and community development
C) It only consists of government officials
D) It does not include any non-official members

Answer: B) It includes members from various sectors like education, literature, culture, and community development
Explanation: The State Library Council (SLC) includes a diverse range of members, representing sectors such as education, literature, culture, community development, and libraries, to ensure a comprehensive approach to library management.

Q571. What is the primary role of Taluka/Village/Panchayat libraries in India?
A) To serve as community centers
B) To provide only academic resources
C) To manage public library finances
D) To establish a centralized library system for the state

Answer: A) To serve as community centers
Explanation: Taluka/Village/Panchayat libraries function primarily as community centers, serving the local public with resources, but they are part of the larger public library system.

Q572. Who governs the Taluka/Village/Panchayat libraries in India?
A) The Ministry of Culture and Tourism
B) The local panchayat and municipalities
C) The Central Government
D) The respective district library authorities

Answer: B) The local panchayat and municipalities
Explanation: Due to the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, the responsibility for establishing and monitoring these libraries rests with local authorities, such as panchayats and municipalities.

Q573. What has influenced the governance of Taluka/Village/Panchayat libraries in India?
A) The decentralization of library management
B) The establishment of the National Library
C) Amendments to the Indian Constitution
D) The creation of state-specific library policies

Answer: C) Amendments to the Indian Constitution
Explanation: The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India have significantly affected the governance of these libraries, shifting the responsibility to local authorities like panchayats and municipalities.

Q574. What is the role of the National Library's governing authority?
A) To supervise the local library services in villages
B) To provide funding to all public libraries
C) To oversee the National Library's operations and policies
D) To manage local library authorities

Answer: C) To oversee the National Library's operations and policies
Explanation: The governing authority of the National Library supervises its operations and ensures that the library functions according to national and international standards.

Q575. According to the National Library of India Act, 1976, who is nominated as the chairman of the National Library's board?
A) The President of India
B) A person of academic distinction nominated by the Central Government
C) The director of the National Archives of India
D) The chief librarian of the National Library

Answer: B) A person of academic distinction nominated by the Central Government
Explanation: The chairman of the National Library's board is a person of academic distinction, nominated by the Central Government.

Q576. How many persons are elected by Parliament to the National Library's governing board?
A) Two
B) Three
C) Four
D) Five

Answer: B) Three
Explanation: The National Library's governing board includes three persons elected by Parliament: two from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha.

Q577. Who is responsible for nominating the chief librarian of one of the public libraries to the National Library's board?
A) The President of India
B) The Central Government
C) The University Grants Commission
D) The Indian Library Association

Answer: B) The Central Government
Explanation: The chief librarian of one of the public libraries is nominated by the Central Government to represent public libraries in the National Library's board.

Q578. How many scholars of repute are nominated to the National Library's board?
A) Four
B) Six
C) Eight
D) Ten

Answer: C) Eight
Explanation: The National Library's board includes eight scholars of repute from various disciplines, including humanities, science, social sciences, and more, nominated by the Central Government.

Q579. What is the role of the Director of the National Library in the governance structure?
A) To nominate members to the board
B) To oversee the library's finances
C) To serve as the member secretary of the board
D) To represent the Ministry of Culture

Answer: C) To serve as the member secretary of the board
Explanation: The Director of the National Library serves as the member secretary of the board, overseeing its day-to-day activities and ensuring smooth governance.

Q580. Who is responsible for nominating a representative of the Government of West Bengal to the National Library's board?
A) The Ministry of Culture
B) The Government of West Bengal
C) The Indian Library Association
D) The President of India

Answer: B) The Government of West Bengal
Explanation: The Government of West Bengal nominates a representative to the National Library's board to ensure local representation.

Q581. What was the main objective behind dividing large states in India into regions for library purposes?
A) To improve library staff training
B) To provide regional library services based on ethnic and/or language groups
C) To centralize library operations in large cities
D) To create a uniform library system across the country

Answer: B) To provide regional library services based on ethnic and/or language groups
Explanation: The regional divisions were made to cater to the library needs of various ethnic and language groups for better library access and services.

Q582. According to the Fyzee Committee Report of 1940, where were the three regional libraries proposed to be established?
A) Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and Mumbai
B) Baroda, Poona, and Dharwad
C) Bengaluru, Chennai, and Kolkata
D) Surat, Pune, and Nagpur

Answer: B) Baroda, Poona, and Dharwad
Explanation: The Fyzee Committee proposed establishing three regional libraries based on language groups in Baroda, Poona, and Dharwad, located in the then Bombay Presidency.

Q583. How did the Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967, build upon the Fyzee Committee's proposal?
A) It created divisional libraries to serve various regions in the state.
B) It centralized library services in Mumbai only.
C) It limited library services to major cities.
D) It abolished regional libraries and focused on national libraries.

Answer: A) It created divisional libraries to serve various regions in the state.
Explanation: The Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967, established divisional libraries to cater to the library needs of different regions, continuing the idea proposed by the Fyzee Committee.

Q584. How many divisional libraries are currently in existence in Maharashtra?
A) Four
B) Five
C) Six
D) Seven

Answer: C) Six
Explanation: There are currently six divisional libraries in Maharashtra, as established under the post-reorganisation Maharashtra Public Libraries Act.

Q585. What does the Model Act of Dr. V. Venkatappaiah (2001) lay down for regional libraries?
A) It focuses only on library education and training
B) It outlines specific functions such as serving as regional information centres and fostering inter-library cooperation
C) It abolishes the concept of regional libraries
D) It limits the responsibilities of regional libraries to book collection management

Answer: B) It outlines specific functions such as serving as regional information centres and fostering inter-library cooperation
Explanation: The Model Act lays down various functions, such as serving as reference libraries, promoting inter-library cooperation, and supervising library education and training.

Q586. What is one of the primary functions of a regional library as per Dr. V. Venkatappaiah's Model Act (2001)?
A) To oversee local library authorities and provide technical advice
B) To manage library funding for the state
C) To handle all inter-library loans nationally
D) To focus only on children's literature

Answer: A) To oversee local library authorities and provide technical advice
Explanation: One of the key functions of a regional library is to supervise and provide technical advice to local library authorities in the region.

Q587. What role do regional libraries play in building up local collections?
A) They only compile digital resources
B) They build collections systematically and compile a union catalogue of important documents
C) They manage only rare books collections
D) They focus solely on educational resources

Answer: B) They build collections systematically and compile a union catalogue of important documents
Explanation: Regional libraries build local collections systematically and compile a union catalogue of important documents across libraries in the region.

Q588. What is an additional legitimate function of regional libraries?
A) Providing legal services to libraries
B) Offering research facilities of high order
C) Managing library-related politics
D) Supervising library policies at the national level

Answer: B) Offering research facilities of high order
Explanation: Regional libraries are also responsible for providing advanced research facilities to users within their regions.

Q589. What is the primary purpose of mobile libraries or 'Libraries on Wheels'?
A) To reduce the cost of establishing permanent library buildings
B) To serve scattered populations or areas requiring specialized library services
C) To centralize library services in urban areas
D) To store rare books in mobile units

Answer: B) To serve scattered populations or areas requiring specialized library services
Explanation: Mobile libraries are designed to serve remote or scattered populations, including areas that need specialized library services but lack the infrastructure for permanent libraries.

Q590. Why are mobile libraries preferred over establishing branches in certain areas?
A) They provide better cataloging services
B) They require less infrastructure and staffing expenditure
C) They focus exclusively on digital resources
D) They are only effective in rural areas

Answer: B) They require less infrastructure and staffing expenditure
Explanation: Mobile libraries are a cost-effective solution for reaching areas that may not be feasible for establishing permanent branches due to high infrastructure and staffing costs.

Q591. What is essential for the effective operation of mobile library services?
A) A large collection of only academic books
B) A sound base for monitoring the services
C) A fixed timetable for book delivery
D) Minimal involvement of library staff

Answer: B) A sound base for monitoring the services
Explanation: Effective mobile library services require proper monitoring and coordination to ensure their successful operation and to meet the needs of remote readers.

Q592. According to Justice Gopal Rao Ekbote, what is key to the success of a mobile book service?
A) Having a static collection of books
B) Using functional and sturdily constructed vehicles with a changing collection of books
C) Focusing solely on textbooks for students
D) Limiting the service to urban areas

Answer: B) Using functional and sturdily constructed vehicles with a changing collection of books
Explanation: Justice Gopal Rao Ekbote emphasized that mobile book services must use durable vehicles and offer a varied and attractive collection of books to be effective.

Q593. What emerging idea may complement mobile library services in rural areas?
A) Establishing digital library hubs
B) Setting up information booths/kiosks in libraries
C) Creating static libraries in every village
D) Using drones to deliver books

Answer: B) Setting up information booths/kiosks in libraries
Explanation: Information booths or kiosks in rural libraries can supplement the mobile service by offering additional information and resources to the community.

Q594. What is a critical aspect of governance for mobile libraries?
A) Restricting the selection of books to only non-fiction
B) Determining the types and designs of vans and appointing suitable staff
C) Focusing only on e-books for mobile delivery
D) Limiting services to large urban populations

Answer: B) Determining the types and designs of vans and appointing suitable staff
Explanation: The governance of mobile libraries involves selecting appropriate vehicles, designing them for functionality, and ensuring competent staff are in place to operate the service.

Q595. Why have prevailing public library acts not addressed mobile libraries specifically?
A) Mobile libraries are not considered necessary
B) They focus on physical libraries in urban areas only

C) There have been no provisions made for such services in the existing laws
D) Mobile libraries are seen as temporary services

Answer: C) There have been no provisions made for such services in the existing laws
Explanation: Existing public library acts have not specifically addressed mobile libraries, and the need for regulation or inclusion in the laws has not been incorporated.

UNIT 13

Performance evaluation

Q596. What does the term "Performance Measure" refer to in the context of libraries?
A) The financial performance of the library
B) The contribution made by various sections or activities of the library in terms of tangible outputs to its users or parent organization
C) The number of books acquired by the library
D) The satisfaction level of library staff

Answer: B) The contribution made by various sections or activities of the library in terms of tangible outputs to its users or parent organization
Explanation: "Performance Measure" refers to evaluating the contribution of different library units, activities, and branches to its users and parent organization by analyzing tangible outputs.

Q597. Which of the following is NOT an aspect identified by performance measures in libraries?
A) The activities that fail to contribute to the library's goals
B) The financial profitability of the library
C) The level of performance in terms of standards or norms
D) The factors affecting library performance

Answer: B) The financial profitability of the library
Explanation: Performance measures in libraries focus on evaluating outputs, standards, and factors affecting performance, but not necessarily on financial profitability.

Q598. Which technique focuses on the extent to which library outputs meet the requirements of its user community?
A) Cost performance evaluation
B) Library effectiveness analysis
C) Cost-efficiency analysis
D) Cost-benefit analysis

Answer: B) Library effectiveness analysis
Explanation: Library effectiveness analysis focuses on how well the library meets the needs of its users, based on the outputs or contributions of the library.

Q599. What does "Cost Effectiveness analysis" in libraries examine?
A) The relationship between the library's user satisfaction and costs
B) The cost incurred, and the level of performance derived from library units
C) The effectiveness of the library's community programs
D) The input costs and its comparison with the income generated by the library

Answer: B) The cost incurred, and the level of performance derived from library units
Explanation: Cost effectiveness analysis evaluates the relationship between the costs incurred in library operations and the performance or output achieved from those operations.

Q600. According to Barnard, how is "organizational effectiveness" defined?
A) The cost-benefit ratio in achieving the organizational goals
B) The degree to which operative and operational goals have been attained
C) The number of users served by the library
D) The input costs of library services

Answer: B) The degree to which operative and operational goals have been attained
Explanation: Organizational effectiveness, as defined by Barnard, refers to how well an organization attains its operational goals.

Q601. What is the primary distinction between "effectiveness" and "efficiency"?
A) Effectiveness can be measured by a single criterion, while efficiency requires multiple

criteria
B) Effectiveness measures how well goals are achieved, while efficiency is the cost-benefit ratio in pursuing those goals
C) Efficiency focuses on user satisfaction, while effectiveness is about financial performance
D) Efficiency measures the quality of library materials, while effectiveness measures library staffing

Answer: B) Effectiveness measures how well goals are achieved, while efficiency is the cost-benefit ratio in pursuing those goals
Explanation: Effectiveness is about achieving goals, while efficiency measures the cost-benefit ratio in achieving those goals.

Factors Affecting Effectiveness and other related concepts:

Category	Details
Factors Affecting Effectiveness	
1. Organisational Characteristics	- Organisational structure influences effectiveness. - Functional specialization, size, and centralization of decision-making increase productivity and efficiency. - Technology and structure are interconnected. - Failure to adapt the structure according to technological needs can reduce effectiveness.
2. Employee Characteristics	- Employees are central to organizational success. - Personal goals should align with organizational objectives to enhance effectiveness.
3. Managerial Policies and Practices	- Managerial policies and practices affect organizational effectiveness. - Key policies include: a) Strategic goal setting b) Resource acquisition and utilization c) Performance environment d) Leadership and decision-making e) Adaptation to innovation
Types of Evaluation	
1. System Effectiveness	- Evaluation of system performance in terms of how well it meets user requirements.
2. Cost-Effective Evaluation	- Evaluation based on satisfying user requirements in the most effective and economical way.
3. Cost-Benefit Evaluation	- Evaluation of the system's worth (i.e., is the system worthwhile, does it justify its existence?).

Q602. Which of the following is a measure under the criterion "Accessibility"?
A) Staff size
B) Ratio of services required to services available
C) User satisfaction with the services offered
D) Ratio of items cost to item value

Answer: B) Ratio of services required to services available
Explanation: Under the criterion of "Accessibility," the measure involves evaluating the ratio of services required to those available, to assess how well the library meets user needs.

Q603. What is a measure related to the "Cost" criterion in libraries?
A) User satisfaction with the services offered
B) Staff size
C) Speed of services
D) Ratio of documents circulated to number of users

Answer: B) Staff size
Explanation: Under the "Cost" criterion, staff size is a key measure to evaluate the library's resources and cost-effectiveness.

Q604. Which of the following measures relates to "User Satisfaction"?
A) Speed of services
B) Ratio of holdings to response time

C) User satisfaction with the services offered
D) Ratio of services provided to total cost

Answer: C) User satisfaction with the services offered
Explanation: User satisfaction is a key measure under the "User Satisfaction" criterion, focusing on how well users perceive the library's services.

Q605. What does the "Response Time" criterion in libraries measure?
A) Speed of services and ratio of services offered to response time
B) Cost-benefit ratio
C) User activities in the library
D) Number of user inquiries

Answer: A) Speed of services and ratio of services offered to response time
Explanation: The "Response Time" criterion evaluates the efficiency of library services, including the speed and the ratio of services offered to the average response time.

Q606. Under the "Cost-Benefit Ratio" criterion, what is one of the measures?
A) Gross use of services
B) Ratio of services provided to total cost
C) User satisfaction with services
D) Ratio of actual users to potential users

Answer: B) Ratio of services provided to total cost
Explanation: The "Cost-Benefit Ratio" criterion evaluates the efficiency of library services by comparing the services provided with the total cost incurred.

Q607. Which measure is associated with the "Use" criterion in libraries?
A) Staff size
B) Number of services required
C) Gross use of services (reference questions answered, bibliographies compiled)
D) Ratio of services provided to total cost

Answer: C) Gross use of services (reference questions answered, bibliographies compiled)
Explanation: The "Use" criterion includes measures like the gross use of services, such as the number of reference questions answered and bibliographies compiled, to gauge library activity.

Q608. What does the "Item-use-day" measure refer to?
A) The ratio of documents circulated to number of users
B) The number of items used in a twenty-four hour period
C) The total number of library visitors
D) The ratio of services offered to total cost

Answer: B) The number of items used in a twenty-four hour period
Explanation: The "Item-use-day" measure tracks the number of library items used in a 24-hour period, providing insight into the library's engagement with its materials.

Q609. What is measured by the "Use" criterion related to user types?
A) Speed of services
B) Percentage of material used by type and class of users (students, teachers, etc.)
C) Ratio of holdings to response time
D) Staff skills and characteristics

Answer: B) Percentage of material used by type and class of users (students, teachers, etc.)
Explanation: The "Use" criterion tracks how different types of users (e.g., students, teachers) utilize library materials, helping understand user-specific needs.

Q610. What factors are considered when evaluating the cost of a technical processing unit in libraries?
A) Only the personnel cost
B) Major activities of the processing unit, type of personnel, stationery used, cost of carrying out routine, and the number of cards produced
C) User satisfaction with technical services
D) Number of documents cataloged and circulation statistics

Answer: B) Major activities of the processing unit, type of personnel, stationery used, cost of carrying out routine, and the number of cards produced

Explanation: The cost of processing in the technical unit is evaluated by considering several factors, such as the activities of the processing unit, the type of personnel employed, and the resources used, like stationery.

Q611. How can the efficiency of a technical unit in libraries be measured?
A) By counting the number of users served
B) By analyzing the number of books circulated
C) By evaluating efficiency, economy, and speed in relation to meeting user needs
D) By measuring the response time to users' questions

Answer: C) By evaluating efficiency, economy, and speed in relation to meeting user needs
Explanation: The performance of the technical unit is assessed based on its efficiency, economy, and speed in contributing to the library's ability to meet user needs.

Q612. What is one of the challenges in measuring the performance of a library based on the resources used?
A) The number of documents cataloged
B) The difficulty in calculating the population served, especially in urban areas with multiple libraries
C) The cost of materials used in the library
D) The speed of response to library users

Answer: B) The difficulty in calculating the population served, especially in urban areas with multiple libraries
Explanation: Measuring the performance based on the resources used can be challenging because determining the population served is not always straightforward, particularly in urban areas with several libraries serving the same community.

Q613. Which of the following is a limitation of the "use" method in measuring library performance?
A) It cannot be used in rural areas
B) It fails to differentiate between significant and insignificant use
C) It only measures user satisfaction
D) It ignores the cost factors involved in library operations

Answer: B) It fails to differentiate between significant and insignificant use
Explanation: One limitation of the "use" method is that it does not distinguish between significant and insignificant use, meaning it cannot fully capture the quality of library usage.

Q614. Why is the "use" method still considered a valuable measure of library performance despite its limitations?
A) It provides subjective data on user preferences
B) It gives an objective measure of effectiveness
C) It accounts for the cost-benefit analysis
D) It measures the quality of documents circulated

Answer: B) It gives an objective measure of effectiveness
Explanation: Despite its limitations, the "use" method provides an objective measure of library effectiveness because it is not subject to misinterpretation.

Q615. What is one of the issues with using "cost-benefit analysis" to evaluate library performance?
A) It is entirely subjective
B) It fails to measure the total cost of services
C) It does not provide clear data on user satisfaction
D) It overlooks the quality of library materials

Answer: C) It does not provide clear data on user satisfaction
Explanation: One of the issues with using cost-benefit analysis is that it may not reflect user satisfaction, as it focuses primarily on financial and operational data.

Q616. What is the importance of specifying the "units of output" when evaluating the performance of a technical unit in a library?
A) It helps determine the cost of library services
B) It helps define the nature and quantity of output in relation to input costs
C) It is not necessary for performance evaluation
D) It helps measure the satisfaction of library users

Answer: B) It helps define the nature and quantity of output in relation to input costs
Explanation: Specifying the units of output is crucial for evaluating performance because it allows the library to relate the output to input costs, helping to measure efficiency and effectiveness.

Q617. Which of the following is a limitation of "response time" as a performance measure?
A) It does not measure user satisfaction
B) It is not an objective measure
C) It only measures the speed of services, not their quality
D) It fails to measure the number of users served

Answer: C) It only measures the speed of services, not their quality
Explanation: "Response time" is an objective measure of how quickly services are provided, but it does not assess the quality or reliability of the information provided, which can affect the user's overall satisfaction.

Q618. Which of the following works is associated with a review of criteria used to measure library effectiveness?
A) "Organisation Theory and Behaviour" by Gupta, N.S.
B) "Library Effectiveness" by Philip M. Morse
C) "Output Measures for Public Libraries" by Van House, Nancy A.
D) "Review of Criteria Used to Measure Library Effectiveness" edited by Ross Shimmon

Answer: D) "Review of Criteria Used to Measure Library Effectiveness" edited by Ross Shimmon
Explanation: This work, edited by Ross Shimmon, is a review of criteria used to measure library effectiveness, published in 1976.

Q619. Who is the author of "Organisation Theory and Behaviour," published by Himalaya Publishing House in 1997?
A) Singh, B.P. and Chabra, T.
B) Gupta, N.S.
C) Morse, Philip M.
D) Van House, Nancy A.

Answer: B) Gupta, N.S.
Explanation: N.S. Gupta is the author of *Organisation Theory and Behaviour*, published in 1997 by Himalaya Publishing House.

Q620. What is the focus of Philip M. Morse's 1968 work "Library Effectiveness"?
A) Library service quality
B) Methods to measure library effectiveness
C) Library organization theories
D) Library cataloging techniques

Answer: B) Methods to measure library effectiveness
Explanation: Philip M. Morse's work, *Library Effectiveness*, focuses on methods to measure the effectiveness of libraries, particularly in the context of public libraries.

Q621. What type of publication is "Output Measures for Public Libraries" by Van House, Nancy A. and others?
A) A journal article
B) A research report
C) A book focused on library performance metrics
D) A conference paper

Answer: C) A book focused on library performance metrics
Explanation: *Output Measures for Public Libraries*, written by Van House, Nancy A. and others, is a book that addresses performance metrics for public libraries, published by A.L.A. in 1982.

Q622. Which of the following is a key topic covered in *Organisation: Theory and Behaviour* by Singh, B.P. and Chabra, T.?
A) Library cataloging practices
B) Organizational structure and behavior
C) Library user satisfaction
D) Techniques for measuring library effectiveness

Answer: B) Organizational structure and behavior
Explanation: *Organisation: Theory and Behaviour* by Singh, B.P. and Chabra, T. covers organizational theory and behavior, exploring aspects related to management and organizational structures.

UNIT 14

Types of library services

Q623. According to the *Planning and Role Setting of Public Library* (1987), which of the following is *not* listed as a role of the public library?
A) Community information centre
B) Research centre
C) Hospital support centre
D) Reference library

Answer: C) Hospital support centre
Explanation: The *Planning and Role Setting of Public Library* (1987) lists various roles such as community activities centre, formal education support centre, reference library, and research centre, but does not mention "hospital support centre."

Q624. The four main functions of the public library are to foster education, disseminate information, provide scope for recreation, and promote culture. Which of the following best summarizes the core objectives of these functions?
A) To increase community participation in library services
B) To facilitate lifelong learning and cultural development
C) To focus solely on academic support for universities
D) To build extensive infrastructure in rural areas

Answer: B) To facilitate lifelong learning and cultural development
Explanation: The four main functions aim to foster education, provide information, support recreation, and promote culture, which collectively facilitate lifelong learning and cultural development.

Q625. Which of the following is an example of a library service that is designed to stimulate use of materials?
A) Collection of rare books
B) Shelf arrangement and classification
C) Publicity, display, and reading lists
D) Restricting access to materials

Answer: C) Publicity, display, and reading lists
Explanation: To stimulate use, libraries use strategies like publicity, display, and reading lists, as well as story hours, books and films discussions, and planned reading programs.

Q626. Which of the following is *not* a service offered by public libraries as per the description provided?
A) Providing interlibrary loan services
B) Offering specialized services to individuals with disabilities
C) Organizing materials for easy access and use
D) Extending library services through bookmobiles

Answer: B) Offering specialized services to individuals with disabilities
Explanation: While public libraries offer services like interlibrary loans, organizing materials for access, and using bookmobiles, the specific mention of offering specialized services to individuals with disabilities is not included in the given description.

Q627. According to Gates (1990), which of the following best describes the variety of services offered by public libraries worldwide?
A) They are highly standardized across countries.
B) They are varied and difficult to measure.
C) They only focus on lending materials to users.
D) They are mainly focused on digital resources.

Answer: B) They are varied and difficult to measure.
Explanation: Gates (1990) notes that library services are diverse and vary greatly from country to country, and even within different areas of the same country, making them difficult to measure effectively.

Q628. What does the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook typically measure for public libraries?
A) The quality of library services provided
B) The number of new patrons each year
C) Holdings, budget, and personnel
D) Number of interlibrary loans provided

Answer: C) Holdings, budget, and personnel
Explanation: The UNESCO Statistical Yearbook typically mentions holdings, budget, and personnel but does not provide detailed data on library services.

Q629. Which of the following library systems is widely used in England and the USA?
A) Browne and Newark systems
B) Dewey Decimal System
C) Library of Congress Classification
D) Universal Decimal Classification

Answer: A) Browne and Newark systems
Explanation: The Browne and Newark systems are widely used in England and the USA, with modifications made to suit local needs.

Q630. What is the main purpose of charging fines for overdue books in libraries?
A) To penalize borrowers for not returning books on time
B) To induce the return of books within the loan period and maintain circulation
C) To increase library revenue
D) To discourage borrowing

Answer: B) To induce the return of books within the loan period and maintain circulation
Explanation: Fines are charged to encourage timely return of books and ensure they remain available for other users, thus maintaining circulation.

Q631. What is the main function of the book reservation system in libraries?
A) To allow borrowers to reserve a book for long-term use
B) To inform users about book availability once returned
C) To charge borrowers for requesting books
D) To limit the number of books a user can borrow

Answer: B) To inform users about book availability once returned
Explanation: The reservation system allows borrowers to request books currently on loan, and the library holds the book for them once it is returned.

Q632. In the UK, under the Public Libraries and Museum Act, 1964, what can libraries charge for regarding reserved books?
A) Only for the acquisition of new copies
B) Only for the postage to inform the borrower
C) For both postage and overhead costs, including staff time
D) For the fines associated with overdue books

Answer: C) For both postage and overhead costs, including staff time
Explanation: The act permits libraries to charge for both postage and overhead costs, including staff time, when informing a borrower about the availability of a reserved book.

Q633. What is the typical loan period for books in most libraries?
A) Seven days
B) Fourteen days, renewable if not required by others
C) Thirty days
D) One month

Answer: B) Fourteen days, renewable if not required by others
Explanation: Most libraries issue books for a period of fourteen days, with the possibility of renewal if the book is not required by another borrower.

Q634. What happens when books are overdue and not returned to the library?
A) The borrower is immediately banned from borrowing more books
B) Overdue notices are sent by mail, and personal visits may be made to the borrower's address
C) Borrowing privileges are revoked permanently
D) The borrower is given additional time without penalty

Answer: B) Overdue notices are sent by mail, and personal visits may be made to the borrower's address
Explanation: Overdue books lead to the sending of notices, and in some cases, personal visits may be made to retrieve the books.

Q635. How do some large public libraries address parking problems when borrowers come to return and borrow books?
A) By offering free parking to all library patrons
B) By allowing books to be borrowed and returned via a drive-thru service outside the library
C) By reducing the number of books borrowers can check out
D) By offering virtual borrowing services only

Answer: B) By allowing books to be borrowed and returned via a drive-thru service outside the library
Explanation: In metropolitan areas with parking issues, some libraries offer a drive-thru service where books can be returned and borrowed outside the library to avoid parking difficulties.

Q636. What impact has the development of photocopying facilities had on interlibrary loan services?
A) It has replaced the need for borrowing physical books
B) It has improved the speed of interlibrary loans
C) It has changed the practice by providing photocopies of materials
D) It has led to a reduction in interlibrary loans

Answer: C) It has changed the practice by providing photocopies of materials
Explanation: Photocopying facilities have changed interlibrary lending practices by enabling the provision of photocopies of requested materials, making it easier for libraries to share resources.

Q637. In a large public library system with multiple branches, how is borrowing made simpler for users?
A) By limiting borrowing to only one branch
B) By allowing borrowing from any branch and creating a union catalogue of holdings
C) By requiring users to return books to the branch from which they were borrowed
D) By making books available only in the central library

Answer: B) By allowing borrowing from any branch and creating a union catalogue of holdings
Explanation: When a union catalogue is created for all branches, it becomes easier for users to locate and borrow books from any branch in the system.

Q638. According to L.M. Harrods's definition, what is the main objective of extension work in libraries?
A) To offer books to the general public
B) To reach groups of people who might otherwise be unaware of the library
C) To generate revenue for the library
D) To restrict library access to only specific groups

Answer: B) To reach groups of people who might otherwise be unaware of the library
Explanation: Extension work aims to engage groups who may not be aware of the library's resources and services, broadening its reach.

Q639. What does the UNESCO Manifesto (1994) suggest about the role of public libraries?
A) Libraries should dictate what people think
B) Libraries should help people decide what to think about significant issues
C) Libraries should be passive and not involved in community life
D) Libraries should focus only on offering physical books

Answer: B) Libraries should help people decide what to think about significant issues
Explanation: The UNESCO Manifesto encourages libraries to engage the public and help them form their own opinions on important issues through various activities and resources.

Q640. What is the first step in publicizing library services?
A) Advertising through mass media
B) Offering discounted memberships
C) Providing good reader services, which are spread by word of mouth
D) Hosting large-scale events

Answer: C) Providing good reader services, which are spread by word of mouth
Explanation: A good reader service is the foundation of publicizing the library, and word of

mouth helps spread the library's reputation and services.

Q641. What is the main objective of extension activities in libraries?
A) To reduce library costs
B) To bring the library and the community closer together
C) To limit library access to certain individuals
D) To expand library collection without any focus on community

Answer: B) To bring the library and the community closer together
Explanation: Extension activities aim to create a connection between the library and the community, fostering greater engagement with library services.

Q642. How can a community profile assist in library extension activities?
A) By limiting the library's scope of services
B) By helping organize activities to meet local needs and desires
C) By focusing solely on educational activities
D) By restricting extension activities to large-scale events

Answer: B) By helping organize activities to meet local needs and desires
Explanation: A community profile allows libraries to tailor their extension activities to the specific needs and interests of the community, making them more effective and relevant.

Q643. What is the benefit of linking library services with other social, cultural, and educational organizations?
A) It limits the library's role within the community
B) It helps the library become a more prominent focal point within the community
C) It decreases the library's informational role
D) It reduces the variety of services the library offers

Answer: B) It helps the library become a more prominent focal point within the community
Explanation: By collaborating with other organizations, libraries can enhance their role as a central and essential resource within the community, strengthening their informational role.

Q644. What is an important outcome of extension activities?
A) Financial independence for the library
B) Strengthened informational role of the library through shared resources
C) Restriction of library services to certain groups
D) Reduction in the number of books available for borrowing

Answer: B) Strengthened informational role of the library through shared resources
Explanation: Extension activities not only bring the library closer to the community but also strengthen its role by sharing information and resources with other organizations.

Q645. What is the main issue faced by people with disabilities?
A) Lack of employment opportunities
B) Lack of access to libraries and educational facilities
C) Limited access to healthcare services
D) Lack of community support

Answer: B) Lack of access to libraries and educational facilities
Explanation: People with disabilities are often deprived of education and library services, leading to their disadvantage in society.

Q646. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation (1991), how many Indian children are affected by disabilities?
A) 1 million
B) 5 million
C) 16.15 million
D) 100 million

Answer: C) 16.15 million
Explanation: 16.15 million Indian children are affected by some form of disability, but less than 1% of them have access to education.

Q647. What does the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 aim to provide?

A) Employment for people with disabilities
B) Free education and appropriate integration of children with disabilities
C) Social security for people with disabilities
D) Healthcare for people with disabilities

Answer: B) Free education and appropriate integration of children with disabilities
Explanation: The Act envisions providing free education to children with disabilities in a suitable environment and integrating them into normal educational institutions.

Q648. What is Helen Keller's statement about books for the blind?
A) "Books are the escape from reality for the blind."
B) "Books are the eyes of the blind, revealing the glories of the world."
C) "Books for the blind are unnecessary as radio is more effective."
D) "Books for the blind limit their ability to experience the world."

Answer: B) "Books are the eyes of the blind, revealing the glories of the world."
Explanation: Helen Keller emphasized the significance of books for the blind, stating that they serve as a crucial form of information and connection to the world.

Q649. What is the role of government in providing library services to the blind?
A) Providing free healthcare for the blind
B) Creating Braille books and talking books for the blind
C) Offering employment to blind individuals
D) Reducing the number of library services for the blind

Answer: B) Creating Braille books and talking books for the blind
Explanation: Governments in various countries take responsibility for providing Braille books and talking books, which are crucial resources for blind individuals.

Q650. Where does the Government of India produce Braille books?
A) Mumbai
B) Dehradun
C) Delhi
D) Bangalore

Answer: B) Dehradun
Explanation: The Government of India operates the Braille Press in Dehradun, which produces Braille books and sends them free of charge by post.

Q651. What special services do some public libraries provide for the blind?
A) Limited collection of Braille books
B) Separate reading rooms and trained staff to assist blind readers
C) Books for the blind only on a specific topic
D) No special services for the blind

Answer: B) Separate reading rooms and trained staff to assist blind readers
Explanation: Some public libraries have dedicated reading rooms for the blind and staff who are trained to assist with the use of Braille books and talking books.

Q652. How do public libraries assist patients in hospitals?
A) By providing medical services
B) By offering library services for patients as part of their extension activities
C) By offering free healthcare services
D) By sending patients to community libraries

Answer: B) By offering library services for patients as part of their extension activities
Explanation: Public libraries with adequate resources allocate services to hospital patients, providing them books to help alleviate boredom and contribute to their recovery process.

Q653. Why is reading beneficial for patients in hospitals?
A) It helps patients forget their illness and reduces boredom
B) It helps patients get better medical treatment
C) It speeds up the recovery process
D) It serves as a substitute for medical care

Answer: A) It helps patients forget their illness and reduces boredom
Explanation: Books help hospital patients divert their attention from their illness, easing boredom, and potentially aiding their recovery during convalescence.

Q654. How can hospital library services impact patients after recovery?
A) By encouraging them to stay in the hospital longer
B) By motivating them to become regular readers in neighborhood libraries
C) By reducing their need for books after recovery
D) By providing them with financial assistance

Answer: B) By motivating them to become regular readers in neighborhood libraries
Explanation: Hospital library services can introduce patients to the benefits of reading, encouraging them to continue as regular library users after their recovery.

Q655. Which of the following is a work by Ashburner, E. H. (1986 Reprint)?
A) Public Library Service in India
B) Modern Public Libraries: Their Planning and Design
C) Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
D) Total Community Library Service

Answer: B) Modern Public Libraries: Their Planning and Design
Explanation: Ashburner, E. H.'s 1986 reprint is titled *Modern Public Libraries: Their Planning and Design*.

Q656. In which publication can the chapter *Public Library Service in India* by Barua, B. P. (1986) be found?
A) Public Library Administration
B) Library Administration: Theory and Practice
C) Handbook of Libraries, Archives, and Information Centres in India
D) Public Libraries as Culture and Social Centers

Answer: C) Handbook of Libraries, Archives, and Information Centres in India
Explanation: Barua, B. P.'s work is included in the *Handbook of Libraries, Archives, and Information Centres in India*.

Q657. What is the main topic of the book *Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped* by Cylke, F. (1979)?
A) Planning of public libraries
B) Library services for children
C) Library services for people with disabilities
D) Total Community Library Service

Answer: C) Library services for people with disabilities
Explanation: The book by Cylke focuses on library services specifically for the blind and physically handicapped individuals.

Q658. Which of the following works discusses the role of libraries in the community and cultural development?
A) *Public Library Service in India*
B) *Library and the Community*
C) *Total Community Library Service*
D) *Developing Public Library Systems and Services*

Answer: B) *Library and the Community*
Explanation: *Library and the Community* by K.C. Harrison (1977) discusses the role of libraries in community development and culture.

Q659. Who edited the book *Total Community Library Service*?
A) Guy Garrison
B) Royston Brown
C) Harold Jolliffe
D) K.C. Harrison

Answer: A) Guy Garrison
Explanation: *Total Community Library Service* was edited by Guy Garrison (1975).

Q660. What is the focus of *The Organisation of the Small Public Library* by Heintze, Ingelborg (1963)?
A) Public library extension activities
B) Organisation of small public libraries

C) Library services for children
D) Developing library systems

Answer: B) Organisation of small public libraries
Explanation: Heintze's book focuses on the organisation and management of small public libraries.

Q661. Which book by Jaganayak, S. S. (1997) discusses libraries' impact on development?
A) *Role of Libraries in Socio-economic, Cultural, and Educational Development*
B) *Public Library Administration*
C) *The Organisation of the Small Public Library*
D) *Libraries and the Public*

Answer: A) *Role of Libraries in Socio-economic, Cultural, and Educational Development*
Explanation: Jaganayak's work focuses on the role of libraries in social, economic, cultural, and educational development.

Q662. Where was the book *Public Library Administration* by Jefferson, George (1965) published?
A) New Delhi
B) London
C) Paris
D) Bombay

Answer: D) Bombay
Explanation: Jefferson's book *Public Library Administration* was published in Bombay.

Q663. What is the primary subject of *Public Library Extension Activities* by Jolliffe, Harold (1968)?
A) Library management
B) Extension activities in public libraries
C) Library services for the blind
D) Library services for children

Answer: B) Extension activities in public libraries
Explanation: Jolliffe's work discusses public library extension activities, emphasizing expanding library services to various community members.

Q664. What does the book *Public Library Services for Children* by McColvin, L. R. (1968) focus on?
A) Services for the blind
B) Children's library services
C) Library systems for adults
D) Technological changes in libraries

Answer: B) Children's library services
Explanation: McColvin's work focuses on the specific services public libraries should provide for children.

Q665. What is the main focus of the book *Library Administration: Theory and Practice* by Mittal, R. L. (1964)?
A) Library services for children
B) The practical aspects of library administration
C) The history of libraries in India
D) Library technology

Answer: B) The practical aspects of library administration
Explanation: Mittal's book focuses on both the theory and practical aspects of library administration.

Q666. Which book edited by Gates, J. K. (1979) is a guide for the use of books and libraries?
A) *Introduction to Librarianship*
B) *Guide to the Use of Books and Libraries*
C) *Public Library Administration*
D) *Total Community Library Service*

Answer: B) *Guide to the Use of Books and Libraries*
Explanation: Gates' work is a practical guide to using books and libraries effectively.

UNIT 15

Application of information technology in public library services

Q667. What is the primary function of input devices?
A) To convert data into machine-readable form
B) To display output from the processor unit

C) To manage data storage
D) To print documents

Answer: A) To convert data into machine-readable form
Explanation: Input devices accept data and convert it into a format that the computer can process.

Q668. Which of the following is NOT listed as an example of an input device?
A) OCR reader
B) Mouse
C) Printer
D) Image scanner

Answer: C) Printer
Explanation: A printer is an output device, not an input device, as it displays processed data.

Q669. Which input device is primarily used for entering text data in word processing?
A) Barcode reader
B) Voice data entry system
C) Keyboard
D) Image scanner

Answer: C) Keyboard
Explanation: The keyboard is commonly used for entering text data, especially in word processing applications.

Q670. What is the main advantage of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) readers?
A) They can recognize various type fonts and handwriting
B) They are inexpensive
C) They are used for scanning photographs
D) They provide high-quality graphic images

Answer: A) They can recognize various type fonts and handwriting
Explanation: OCR readers are capable of deciphering a wide range of type fonts and even handwriting, making them useful for text entry.

Q671. What is the key problem with image scanners?
A) They are difficult to use
B) They take up a lot of memory
C) They are expensive
D) They cannot scan photographs

Answer: B) They take up a lot of memory
Explanation: Scanned images require a large amount of memory for storage, which is a challenge when using image scanners.

Q672. How do barcode readers work?
A) They scan patterns of light and dark images
B) They read patterns of thick and thin bars
C) They convert speech patterns into digital signals
D) They capture data from physical documents

Answer: B) They read patterns of thick and thin bars
Explanation: Barcode readers detect and decode the patterns of thick and thin bars to retrieve data, which is commonly used in libraries and commercial establishments.

Q673. Which of the following is a disadvantage of voice data entry systems?
A) They are slow and difficult to use
B) They cannot recognize speech patterns
C) They have difficulty recognizing accents and dialects
D) They are very expensive

Answer: C) They have difficulty recognizing accents and dialects
Explanation: Voice data entry systems can struggle with recognizing different accents and dialects, making them less effective in diverse settings.

Q674. What is the main advantage of voice data entry systems?
A) They are inexpensive and quick
B) They are more accurate than keyboards
C) They require no computer processing
D) They can scan images quickly

Answer: A) They are inexpensive and quick
Explanation: Voice data entry systems are

attractive because they are fast, cheap, and do not require the user to use a keyboard.

Q675. What is the main purpose of data communication systems in the context of public libraries?
A) To store data for future use
B) To transmit data using electrical, optical, or electromagnetic waves
C) To manage library resources
D) To print documents and books

Answer: B) To transmit data using electrical, optical, or electromagnetic waves
Explanation: Data communication systems facilitate the transmission of data using various types of waves or signals, often over telecommunication links.

Q676. How does a fax machine work for document transmission?
A) By sending a paper document to another fax machine via satellite
B) By scanning and converting the document into a digital form for transmission
C) By directly printing the document on the recipient's printer
D) By converting audio into digital signals

Answer: B) By scanning and converting the document into a digital form for transmission
Explanation: A fax machine scans a document, converts it into digital form, and transmits it over a telecommunication link. The original document is then reassembled at the receiving end.

Q677. Which of the following is a disadvantage of fax machines?
A) They require high-speed internet connections
B) The document may be distorted during transmission
C) They only support text documents
D) They are slow in scanning and printing

Answer: B) The document may be distorted during transmission
Explanation: A common disadvantage of fax machines is the potential for distortion during the transfer of images or documents.

Q678. What is the primary use of videotext in public libraries?
A) To display electronic books
B) To present textual and graphic information to the end user
C) To store images and videos in library databases
D) To record and store videos

Answer: B) To present textual and graphic information to the end user
Explanation: Videotext is used for disseminating information such as news, sports, weather, and other updates directly to the user, often using a modified television set.

Q679. What is the key benefit of using e-mail over traditional paper communication?
A) It requires no internet connection
B) It enables sending messages whether or not the recipient is available
C) It guarantees faster delivery than postal mail
D) It only allows text-based messages

Answer: B) It enables sending messages whether or not the recipient is available
Explanation: E-mail allows messages to be sent and received at any time, even if the recipient is not immediately available, which is a significant advantage over traditional mail.

Q680. Which of the following is a drawback of video conferencing?
A) It requires no internet connection
B) The technology is inexpensive
C) The cost of video conferencing is very high
D) It cannot be used for Distance Education

Answer: C) The cost of video conferencing is very high
Explanation: Although video conferencing is highly beneficial, its major disadvantage is its high cost, especially for long-distance communication.

Q681. What is the primary function of the internet in public libraries?
A) To store physical books
B) To connect computers worldwide for communication and data sharing

C) To provide video streaming for library patrons
D) To manage library personnel

Answer: B) To connect computers worldwide for communication and data sharing
Explanation: The internet connects computers across the globe, allowing libraries to access and share vast amounts of electronic data and resources.

Q682. What is necessary for accessing the internet?
A) A telephone line and a computer with a modem
B) A fax machine and a printer
C) A video conferencing system
D) A scanner and a keyboard

Answer: A) A telephone line and a computer with a modem
Explanation: Access to the internet typically requires a computer with a modem and a telephone line or high-speed internet connection provided by an Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Q683. How has the internet changed information collection and dissemination in libraries?
A) It has eliminated the need for physical libraries
B) It has provided access to vast amounts of electronic data and expanded global communication
C) It has made library staff obsolete
D) It has reduced the amount of information available to the public

Answer: B) It has provided access to vast amounts of electronic data and expanded global communication
Explanation: The internet has revolutionized the way libraries collect, organize, store, and disseminate information, opening up new possibilities for access and communication.

Q684. Which of the following books focuses on automation of libraries in education and research?
A) Information Access through Networks by Gopinath, M.A.
B) Library and Information Science: Parameters and Perspectives by Parasher, R.G.
C) Information and Society by Ramaiah, L.S.
D) New Vistas in Library and Information Science by Raju, A.A.N.

Answer: A) Information Access through Networks by Gopinath, M.A.
Explanation: "Information Access through Networks" is a compilation of papers presented at the National Convention for Automation of Libraries in Education and Research, focusing on the topic of library automation.

Q685. Who is the editor of the book *Library and Information Science: Parameters and Perspectives*?
A) Jennifer Rowley
B) Raju, A.A.N.
C) Parasher, R.G.
D) Gopinath, M.A.

Answer: C) Parasher, R.G.
Explanation: *Library and Information Science: Parameters and Perspectives* is edited by R.G. Parasher and is available in two volumes.

Q686. Which book is edited by Raju, A.A.N. and deals with new developments in library and information science?
A) Information Technology Issues and Trends
B) New Vistas in Library and Information Science
C) Electronic Library
D) Information and Society

Answer: B) New Vistas in Library and Information Science
Explanation: This book, edited by Raju, A.A.N., explores emerging trends and developments in the field of library and information science.

Q687. *Information and Society* was edited by which of the following individuals?
A) Satyanarayana, B
B) Ramaiah, L.S.
C) R.G. Parasher
D) Gopinath, M.A.

Answer: B) Ramaiah, L.S.
Explanation: *Information and Society* was edited by L.S. Ramaiah and discusses various issues related to information and its role in society.

Q688. Which book was published by Rowley, Jennifer in 1998?
A) Information Technology Issues and Trends
B) New Vistas in Library and Information Science
C) Electronic Library
D) Information and Society

Answer: C) Electronic Library
Explanation: *Electronic Library* by Jennifer Rowley focuses on the evolving role of digital and electronic resources in library services.

Q689. What is the primary focus of the book *Information Technology Issues and Trends* edited by Satyanarayana, B?
A) The role of information and society
B) Trends and issues in information technology
C) Automation of libraries
D) New developments in library science

Answer: B) Trends and issues in information technology
Explanation: The book *Information Technology Issues and Trends* addresses various technological issues and developments impacting the information sector.

Q690. In which city was the book *Information Access through Networks* published?
A) New Delhi
B) London
C) Hyderabad
D) Vikas

Answer: C) Hyderabad
Explanation: The book *Information Access through Networks* was published in Hyderabad by Booklinks.

Q691. Which publisher is associated with the book *Library and Information Science: Parameters and Perspectives*?
A) Ess Ess Publication
B) Vikas
C) Concept Publication
D) Cosmo Publication

Answer: C) Concept Publication
Explanation: *Library and Information Science: Parameters and Perspectives* was published by Concept Publication.

Q692. *Information Technology Issues and Trends* was published by which publisher?
A) Library Association Publishing
B) Cosmo Publication
C) Vikas
D) Booklinks

Answer: B) Cosmo Publication
Explanation: *Information Technology Issues and Trends* was published by Cosmo Publication.

UNIT 16

Resource sharing and networking

Q693. Who compiled the first major union list entitled *A Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals* in 1885?
A) ALA (American Library Association)
B) Henry Bolton
C) Association of University Teachers
D) Library of Congress

Answer: B) Henry Bolton
Explanation: Henry Bolton compiled the first major union list, *A Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals*, in 1885.

Q694. When did the first inter-library loan code get formulated by the American Library Association (ALA)?
A) 1927
B) 1932
C) 1911-12
D) 1917

Answer: D) 1917
Explanation: The first inter-library loan code was formulated by the ALA in 1917 as a step towards formal resource sharing.

Q695. What was the first full-scale, permanent cooperative organization of university libraries in the U.K.?
A) ALA (American Library Association)
B) Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloguing Division
C) Association of University Teachers
D) Joint Standing Committee on Library Cooperation

Answer: C) Association of University Teachers
Explanation: The Association of University Teachers initiated the first full-scale, permanent cooperative organization of university libraries in the U.K. in 1923.

Q696. The publication of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries* was released in which year?
A) 1917
B) 1927
C) 1932
D) 1885

Answer: B) 1927
Explanation: The *Union List of Serials in Libraries in the United States and Canada* was published in 1927, marking a significant achievement in library cooperation.

Q697. When was the Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloguing Division established?
A) 1917
B) 1923
C) 1932
D) 1885

Answer: C) 1932
Explanation: The Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloguing Division was established in 1932, facilitating the sharing of information across libraries in the U.S. and Canada.

Q698. What was the primary purpose of the agreements entered into by libraries in London in 1911-12?
A) To promote library education
B) To share facilities and resources
C) To form a union catalog
D) To catalog scientific journals

Answer: B) To share facilities and resources
Explanation: The agreements made by libraries in London in 1911-12 were focused on sharing facilities and resources, laying the groundwork for cooperative library work.

Q699. What is considered the first step towards formal resource sharing and networking in libraries?
A) The establishment of the Library of Congress
B) The formation of ALA
C) The creation of the first inter-library loan code
D) The launch of the Joint Standing Committee

Answer: C) The creation of the first inter-library loan code
Explanation: The formulation of the first inter-library loan code by ALA in 1917 is regarded as the first step towards formal resource sharing and networking in libraries.

Q700. What was a significant achievement in library cooperation in 1932?
A) The publication of the Union List of Serials
B) The formation of the Joint Standing Committee on Library Cooperation
C) The establishment of the Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloguing Division
D) The creation of the first inter-library loan code

Answer: C) The establishment of the Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloguing Division
Explanation: The establishment of the Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloguing Division in 1932 was a significant milestone in expanding information sharing across libraries in the U.S. and Canada.

Methods of Resource Sharing:

Area of Resource Sharing	Description
1. Inter-library Loan (ILL)	- Libraries exchange materials based on requests. - Materials are sent through courier/post or picked up by the requesting library. - In electronic systems, requests and information are exchanged via e-mail.
2. Acquisition	- Cooperative acquisition helps rationalize the acquisition of materials based on predetermined policies. - New focus on cooperative journal subscriptions (local arrangements or consortia with publishers).
3. Cataloguing	- Centralized cataloguing saves duplication. - Book proofs sent to central systems (e.g., British Library, Library of Congress) for cataloguing. - Online cataloguing available in networked systems.
4. Catalogue-Based Services	- Includes: 1) Database service 2) Document supply service 3) Collection development 4) Communication services (e.g., referral, e-mail, bulletin boards)
5. Personnel	- Sharing expertise of skilled personnel and facilitating personnel trading among libraries. - Enables sharing of both staff and users.
6. Information Services	- Specialized institutions share generated information services through electronic mail and networking. - Requires machine-readable storage for easy sharing.
7. Translation Services	- Cooperative translation of materials or sharing already translated materials. - Translations can be accumulated and stored in machine-readable format (e.g., INSDOC translations).
8. Development of Special Collections	- Libraries agree to procure documents in specialized areas. - Resource sharing networks enable libraries to specialize in certain areas and share specialized information seamlessly.
9. Cooperative Storage	- Materials that are less frequently used are stored in a predetermined location. - Materials can be borrowed and returned as needed, reducing duplication and saving space for new acquisitions.

Q701. What does resource sharing in libraries imply?
A) Libraries only lend books to each other
B) Libraries provide resources only within their

own institution
C) Libraries share their resources with other participating libraries
D) Libraries exchange financial resources with other libraries

Answer: C) Libraries share their resources with other participating libraries
Explanation: Resource sharing in libraries implies an agreement between libraries to spare their resources for others and, in turn, benefit from the resources of other libraries when needed.

Q702. What is the primary goal of resource sharing in libraries?
A) To increase library staff salaries
B) To provide access to more materials and services at a lower cost
C) To limit the number of resources available to library users
D) To reduce the number of resources each library must purchase

Answer: B) To provide access to more materials and services at a lower cost
Explanation: The primary goal of resource sharing is to provide access to more materials and services for users, and/or provide library services at a lower cost by sharing resources.

Q703. Which of the following is a major example of resource sharing in Indian scientific libraries?
A) National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (NUCSSI)
B) Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials
C) Catalogue of Books in Indian Institutes
D) Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)

Answer: A) National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (NUCSSI)
Explanation: NUCSSI, compiled and published by INSDOC, is a major example of resource sharing in Indian scientific libraries, containing serial holdings of 850 scientific libraries in India.

Q704. How does INSDOC provide inter-library loan services?
A) By allowing libraries to share their collections online
B) By sending a document through postal services only
C) By locating documents in libraries and providing photocopies or inter-library loans
D) By requesting books directly from publishers

Answer: C) By locating documents in libraries and providing photocopies or inter-library loans
Explanation: INSDOC locates requested documents in libraries and provides photocopies or arranges for inter-library loans if the document is not available in their own collection.

Q705. Which union catalogue created by INFLIBNET provides information on current serials?
A) Union Database of Current Serials of DDC
B) Union Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Serials
C) National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials
D) Union Catalogue of S&T Serials in Mysore City

Answer: A) Union Database of Current Serials of DDC
Explanation: The Union Database of Current Serials of DDC, created by INFLIBNET, contains nearly 4,000 unique serial titles subscribed to by 6 university libraries.

Q706. Which international library network was founded in 1967 with the original objective of automated cooperative cataloging?
A) British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDSC)
B) OCLC (Online Computer Library Center)
C) National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials
D) INFLIBNET

Answer: B) OCLC (Online Computer Library Center)
Explanation: OCLC was founded in 1967 with the objective of establishing an automated cooperative cataloging venture, later expanding its services to include inter-library loan and other library services.

Q707. Which library service is provided by the British Library Document Supply Centre

(BLDSC)?
A) Inter-library lending within the U.K. and internationally
B) Only electronic document access
C) Cataloging of library resources
D) Providing access to only rare books

Answer: A) Inter-library lending within the U.K. and internationally
Explanation: BLDSC provides inter-library lending services within the U.K. and internationally, using its comprehensive collection of journals, reports, theses, conference proceedings, and books.

Q708. What is a significant feature of the OCLC's inter-library loan system?
A) It offers loans for only books
B) It requires a library to send an online request to multiple libraries until the request is filled
C) It allows libraries to exchange books within the same city only
D) It has a central catalog for only scientific books

Answer: B) It requires a library to send an online request to multiple libraries until the request is filled
Explanation: OCLC's inter-library loan system allows a borrower library to send an online request to potential libraries until the request is fulfilled, facilitating efficient resource sharing.

Q709. What is the role of INFLIBNET in resource sharing in India?
A) To catalog only books from government libraries
B) To create databases like the Union Database of Current Serials for resource sharing
C) To provide a platform for only digital document access
D) To regulate library funding

Answer: B) To create databases like the Union Database of Current Serials for resource sharing
Explanation: INFLIBNET plays a key role in resource sharing in India by creating databases like the Union Database of Current Serials, which helps facilitate access to serial titles subscribed to by multiple universities.

Q710. What is the definition of a library network according to the US National Commission on Library and Information Sciences (1975)?
A) A collection of libraries in the same geographical region sharing a building
B) Two or more libraries engaged in a common pattern of information exchange for some functions or purposes
C) Libraries that offer the same services to users but in different cities
D) A network of public libraries in a single region with a single funding source

Answer: B) Two or more libraries engaged in a common pattern of information exchange for some functions or purposes
Explanation: A library network is defined as two or more libraries engaged in a common pattern of information exchange, using tools like computers and telecommunications for communication.

Q711. What is a notable feature of UNESCO's CDS/ISIS or WINISIS software?
A) It is highly expensive but offers full library in-house functions
B) It is ideal for creating databases, offering powerful information storage, retrieval, and searching capabilities
C) It supports only book lending in public libraries
D) It is available only for commercial library use

Answer: B) It is ideal for creating databases, offering powerful information storage, retrieval, and searching capabilities
Explanation: UNESCO's CDS/ISIS or WINISIS is powerful software designed for creating databases and supporting library networking, with features like searching, export/import in ISO 2709 format, and is available at almost no cost.

Q712. What is the main advantage of using CDS/ISIS (WINISIS) software for public libraries?
A) It is expensive but offers extensive library functions
B) It enables public libraries with financial constraints to create databases without purchasing costly software

C) It allows only basic cataloging and circulation management
D) It is suitable for private libraries with large budgets

Answer: B) It enables public libraries with financial constraints to create databases without purchasing costly software
Explanation: CDS/ISIS (WINISIS) software is advantageous for public libraries with financial constraints because it allows them to create databases, which is a critical first step for union catalogues and networking, at little to no cost.

Q713. What is the main purpose of the Total Library Management Service (TLMS) identified by RRRLF?
A) To provide a highly priced software for large libraries
B) To offer a full library automation solution for public libraries in India
C) To enable private libraries to create databases
D) To offer software specifically for scientific and technical libraries

Answer: B) To offer a full library automation solution for public libraries in India
Explanation: TLMS is identified by RRRLF for public libraries in India, providing a comprehensive library management system available on both Windows and Unix platforms at a moderately priced rate.

Q714. What is the main disadvantage of LIBSYS software?
A) It does not support cataloging functions
B) It is too inexpensive for most libraries to afford
C) It has high prices and maintenance charges despite its comprehensive features
D) It is available only on Unix platforms

Answer: C) It has high prices and maintenance charges despite its comprehensive features
Explanation: LIBSYS is a fully integrated software with comprehensive in-house operations, search, and security features, but its high price and maintenance charges are its main drawbacks.

Q715. What is one of the key features of the Alice for Windows library software?
A) It is exclusively available on Unix platforms
B) It is known for being highly priced and not user-friendly
C) It provides essential library features, is moderately priced, and works on both Windows and Unix platforms
D) It only supports book circulation and does not include cataloging

Answer: C) It provides essential library features, is moderately priced, and works on both Windows and Unix platforms
Explanation: Alice for Windows is a well-rated library management software that offers essential features, is moderately priced, and is compatible with both Windows and Unix platforms.

Q716. Which software is an integrated system that includes features like web OPAC, bulletin printing, and Z39.50 server?
A) CDS/ISIS
B) Alice for Windows
C) SLIM++
D) LIBSYS

Answer: C) SLIM++
Explanation: SLIM++ is an integrated library management software that includes modules like web OPAC, bulletin printing, Z39.50 server, and export/import in CCF/MARC formats, suitable for libraries on Windows and Linux platforms.

Q717. What is a unique feature of SLIM++ compared to other library management software?
A) It does not offer a web OPAC feature
B) It only supports one platform
C) It includes advanced features like Z39.50 server and export/import in CCF/MARC formats
D) It is focused on cataloging alone

Answer: C) It includes advanced features like Z39.50 server and export/import in CCF/MARC formats
Explanation: SLIM++ stands out by offering advanced features such as the Z39.50 server, web OPAC, bulletin printing, and export/import in CCF/MARC formats, making it suitable for modern library needs.

Q718. According to UNESCO's UNISIST Programme, what is one of the key factors that contributes to the interconnection of information systems?
A) Availability of hardware for library systems
B) Standardization of information processing and exchange procedures
C) Use of a single cataloging software
D) Subscription to international databases

Answer: B) Standardization of information processing and exchange procedures
Explanation: UNESCO's UNISIST Programme recognizes that standardization of information processing and exchange procedures is essential for the increased international exchange of information and for the interconnection of information systems.

Q719. What is the purpose of using exchange formats in library networks?
A) To ensure that the libraries have the same cataloging system
B) To organize information according to predefined rules using tags for data identification, enabling data transfer between systems
C) To reduce the number of records in a database
D) To synchronize library management software with academic institutions

Answer: B) To organize information according to predefined rules using tags for data identification, enabling data transfer between systems
Explanation: Exchange formats are designed to organize data according to predetermined rules, using tags or set positions in the record, facilitating the smooth transfer of data between systems, especially in computerized formats.

Q720. Which of the following is a common standard adopted by libraries under the Department of Culture, Government of India, for cataloging?
A) DDC (classification)
B) AACR II (cataloging)
C) UNIMARC (bibliographical description)
D) ISO 2709 (data format)

Answer: B) AACR II (cataloging)
Explanation: Libraries under the Department of Culture, Government of India, follow AACR II (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition) for cataloging, alongside standards like DDC for classification and Library of Congress Subject Headings for subject headings.

Q721. What are some of the areas where standardization is essential for library networks, apart from exchange formats?
A) Only cataloging systems
B) Cataloging, classification, subject heading, and bibliographical description
C) Only subject headings
D) Only classification and cataloging

Answer: B) Cataloging, classification, subject heading, and bibliographical description
Explanation: Standardization is crucial not only for exchange formats but also for cataloging, classification, subject headings, and bibliographical description to ensure smooth data exchange and interlibrary cooperation.

Q722. What was the primary objective of the establishment of NICNET, ERNET, and other data networks in India in the 1980s?
A) To provide internet access to public libraries
B) To connect government departments and academic institutions for data and information exchange
C) To enable private companies to establish library systems
D) To reduce the cost of library management software

Answer: B) To connect government departments and academic institutions for data and information exchange
Explanation: NICNET, ERNET, and other data networks were set up to link government departments and academic institutions in India, facilitating data and information exchange through computer and satellite networks.

Q723. What is the purpose of the VIKRAM network in India?
A) To provide internet services to rural libraries
B) To enable remote access for scientific data in

research institutions
C) To offer a packet-switched public data network for remote access points
D) To serve as a commercial network for private companies

Answer: C) To offer a packet-switched public data network for remote access points
Explanation: VIKRAM is a packet-switched public data network in India, providing remote access points connected by leased or dial-up lines, facilitating communication for data exchange.

Q724. Which Indian network is designed to interconnect all CSIR laboratories and other R&D institutions?
A) NICNET
B) ERNET
C) SIRNET
D) VIKRAM

Answer: C) SIRNET
Explanation: SIRNET (Scientific and Industrial Research Network) is designed to interconnect all CSIR laboratories and other R&D institutions in India, facilitating communication and collaboration among these organizations.

Q725. What is the significance of data/computer networks like NICNET, ERNET, and VIKRAM in the context of library and information networks?
A) They allowed libraries to adopt private cloud systems
B) They provided a foundation for organizing library and information networks by enabling data exchange
C) They were created for commercial use only
D) They were primarily for improving library building infrastructure

Answer: B) They provided a foundation for organizing library and information networks by enabling data exchange
Explanation: These data/computer networks laid the foundation for organizing library and information networks in India by facilitating data exchange, which is crucial for the establishment of library networks and interlibrary cooperation.

Q726. When was the Delhi Public Library established, and what is its significance?
A) 1951, it is the busiest public library in South East Asia
B) 1947, it is the largest library in India
C) 1960, it is known for its digital collection
D) 1975, it is the first library in India to adopt network systems

Answer: A) 1951, it is the busiest public library in South East Asia
Explanation: The Delhi Public Library was established in 1951 and has grown to become the busiest public library in South East Asia. It has also developed the Delhi Libraries Network (DELNET) in 1988.

Q727. What was the original name of DELNET, and what is its primary function?
A) Delhi Information Network, to provide digital access to library resources
B) Delhi Library Network, to compile various Union Catalogues of resources
C) Delhi Knowledge Network, to promote interlibrary collaboration
D) Delhi Network of Libraries, to manage digital library services

Answer: B) Delhi Library Network, to compile various Union Catalogues of resources
Explanation: DELNET, originally known as Delhi Library Network, was established to compile Union Catalogues of resources, including books, periodicals, and databases, and to promote resource sharing among libraries.

Q728. Which of the following databases is NOT mentioned as part of DELNET's collections?
A) Database of Theses and Dissertations
B) Urdu Manuscripts Database
C) Sample Databases of Language Publications using GIST Technology
D) E-Books Database

Answer: D) E-Books Database
Explanation: DELNET has developed several databases, including Union Catalogues of books, periodicals, Urdu manuscripts, theses and dissertations, but an E-Books database is not mentioned.

Q729. Which was the first library network to be set up in India?
A) DELNET
B) CALIBNET
C) Madras Libraries Network
D) Western Library Network

Answer: B) CALIBNET
Explanation: CALIBNET (Calcutta Library Network) was the first library network to be set up in India in 1993, preceding other networks such as DELNET.

Q730. What is the Alliance Library System (ALS), and where is it located?
A) A library network in Washington State, USA
B) A partnership of nearly 300 libraries in Illinois, USA
C) A digital library network in Toronto, Canada
D) A network for research libraries in Stanford University

Answer: B) A partnership of nearly 300 libraries in Illinois, USA
Explanation: The Alliance Library System (ALS) is located in Illinois, USA, and is a partnership of nearly 300 academic, public, school, district, and special libraries.

Q731. When was the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) established, and what is its primary focus?
A) 1972, it focuses on digitizing library collections
B) 1978, it resolves common problems in collection development, management, access, and preservation
C) 1985, it promotes research in information technology
D) 1990, it supports the acquisition of new materials for libraries

Answer: B) 1978, it resolves common problems in collection development, management, access, and preservation
Explanation: The Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), established in 1978, focuses on resolving common issues in collection development, management, access, and preservation among research libraries.

Q732. What is the UTLAS International network, and how many institutions does it cover?
A) A network for digital library services, covering over 2,500 institutions in the UK
B) A network for academic libraries in the US, covering over 2,500 institutions
C) A network for Canadian and US institutions, covering over 2,500 institutions
D) A network for public libraries in Europe, covering over 2,500 institutions

Answer: C) A network for Canadian and US institutions, covering over 2,500 institutions
Explanation: UTLAS International (formerly Union of Toronto Library Automation System) covers over 2,500 institutions in Canada and the US, offering services such as online cataloging and acquisition control.

Q733. What are the three online services offered by BLAISE, the British Library Automated Information Services?
A) BLAISE-LINK, BLAISE-LINE, and BLAISE-RECORDS
B) BLAISE-ACCESS, BLAISE-DATA, and BLAISE-INFO
C) BLAISE-ONLINE, BLAISE-SYSTEM, and BLAISE-PROJECT
D) BLAISE-CATALOG, BLAISE-BOOKS, and BLAISE-DATA

Answer: A) BLAISE-LINK, BLAISE-LINE, and BLAISE-RECORDS
Explanation: BLAISE offers three online services: BLAISE-LINK (access to biomedical and toxicology information), BLAISE-LINE (bibliographical data in all subjects), and BLAISE-RECORDS (records from OCLC).

Q734. What type of information does BLAISE-LINK provide access to?
A) Financial and economic information
B) Biomedical and toxicology information
C) Legal information
D) Educational resources

Answer: B) Biomedical and toxicology information
Explanation: BLAISE-LINK provides access to biomedical and toxicology information, including databases like MEDLINE and TOXLINE.

Library Networks

combined:

Library Network (Established)	Key Features
Delhi Public Library (DPL) - 1951	- Busiest public library in Southeast Asia. - Developing Libraries Network (DELNET), formerly known as Delhi Library Network, established in 1988. - Compilation of Union Catalogues (Books, Periodicals, etc.) and multiple databases. - Provides e-mail services to 243 member libraries.
Calcutta Library Network (CALIBNET) - 1993	- First library network in India.
Madras Libraries Network - 1993	- Set up under INSDOC initiative for libraries in and around Chennai.
The Alliance Library System (ALS) - 1994	- Based in Illinois, USA. - Partnership of nearly 300 academic, public, school, district, and special/corporate libraries.
Western Library Network (WLN) - 1972	- Initially called Washington Library Network. - Started with 10 libraries in Washington State.
Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) - 1978	- Consortium of research libraries, including Stanford University, California. - Dedicated to solving common problems in collection development, management, access, and preservation.
UTLAS International	- Covers over 2,500 institutions in Canada and the U.S. - Services include online catalogue, public access, acquisition control, retrospective conversion, and serial control.
BLAISE (British Library Automated Information Services) - 1977	- One of the world's largest networks. - Offers online services: 1) BLAISE-LINK (biomedical and toxicology info in MEDLINE, TOXLINE). 2) BLAISE-LINE (bibliographical data in all subjects). 3) BLAISE-RECORDS (records from OCLC).

Q735. What is the main function of the Telnet command in Internet usage?
A) To search for files on the Internet
B) To remotely log in to a host computer
C) To download electronic journals
D) To transfer files between computers

Answer: B) To remotely log in to a host computer
Explanation: Telnet is a command used to remotely log in to a host computer, enabling access to its resources without needing an account on the system.

Q736. What does the Gopher program allow users to do?
A) Perform file transfers between computers
B) Access information including text and graphics through a network of servers
C) Search for electronic journals on the Internet
D) Connect to FTP repositories for downloading files

Answer: B) Access information including text and graphics through a network of servers
Explanation: Gopher is an Internet search and retrieval engine that allows users to access information, including text and graphics, through a network of servers.

Q737. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Archie program?
A) To search for files in FTP repositories
B) To connect users to public library catalogues
C) To transfer files between local machines
D) To access online educational resources

Answer: A) To search for files in FTP repositories
Explanation: Archie is a program used to search for files stored in FTP repositories across the Internet, facilitating file retrieval.

Q738. What does FTP stand for, and what is its primary function?
A) File Transfer Protocol, used to search the web for information
B) File Transfer Program, used to create web content
C) File Transfer Protocol, used to move files between computers
D) File Text Protocol, used to access Internet archives

Answer: C) File Transfer Protocol, used to move files between computers
Explanation: FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a software used to transfer files between computers over the Internet, allowing users to upload and download files easily.

Q739. How can information found on the Internet be shared with other users using FTP?
A) It can be directly copied and pasted into emails.
B) It can be uploaded to a server for online access.
C) It can be downloaded to a local machine and passed on to the user.
D) It can be displayed on a web page for public access.

Answer: C) It can be downloaded to a local machine and passed on to the user.
Explanation: Information found using FTP can be downloaded to a local machine, where it can then be shared with others as needed.

UNIT 17

Public library scenario in INDIA, UK, USA AND CANADA,

Q740. Which was the first public library legislation enacted in India?
A) Kerala Public Libraries Act, 1989
B) Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948
C) Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967
D) Gujarat Public Libraries Act, 2001

Answer: B) Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948
Explanation: The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, was the first public library legislation in India, marking a significant effort to institutionalize and structure public library services.

Q741. When was the National Library, Calcutta established, and what was its origin?
A) 1947, from the old Imperial Library
B) 1951, from the Delhi Public Library
C) 1948, from the old Imperial Library
D) 1960, from the British Library

Answer: C) 1948, from the old Imperial Library
Explanation: The National Library in Calcutta was established in 1948, originating from the old Imperial Library under an Act by the Government of India.

Q742. Which public library act was enacted in the year 1989?
A) Goa Public Libraries Act
B) Kerala Public Libraries Act
C) Haryana Public Libraries Act
D) Manipur Public Libraries Act

Answer: B) Kerala Public Libraries Act
Explanation: The Kerala Public Libraries Act was enacted in 1989, marking an important milestone in the development of public library services in Kerala.

Q743. How many public libraries are there in India currently?
A) About 12,000

B) About 60,000
C) About 100,000
D) About 5,000

Answer: B) About 60,000
Explanation: As of now, there are about 60,000 public libraries in India, providing access to a wide range of resources for the public.

Q744. Which committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1957 to review the public library system?
A) K.P. Sinha Committee
B) UNESCO Committee
C) National Library Committee
D) Library Development Committee

Answer: A) K.P. Sinha Committee
Explanation: In 1957, the Government of India appointed the K.P. Sinha Committee to review the public library system and suggest measures for its development.

Q745. Which of the following states has NOT passed the Library Legislation Act as of now?
A) Tamil Nadu
B) Karnataka
C) Jammu and Kashmir
D) Gujarat

Answer: C) Jammu and Kashmir
Explanation: Out of the 29 states and 6 Union Territories in India, Jammu and Kashmir has not yet passed a library legislation act.

Q746. What are the common types of libraries available in both enacted and non-enacted states in India?
A) Village Library
B) District Central Library
C) City Central Library
D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: The common types of libraries available in both enacted and non-enacted states in India include Village Libraries, District Central Libraries, City Central Libraries, and others, providing services like lending and reading room facilities.

Q747. Which is a crucial aspect that needs development for effective public library services in India?
A) Data Entry Systems
B) Infrastructure Development
C) Cataloging Systems
D) Online Library Services

Answer: B) Infrastructure Development
Explanation: Infrastructure development, including modernization, resource sharing, collection development, and preservation, is crucial for providing effective and efficient public library services in India.

Q748. Which Act first recognized free public access libraries in the UK?
A) Public Libraries and Museums Act, 1964
B) Public Libraries Act, 1850
C) Library and Information Commission Report, 1997
D) Library Services Act, 1950

Answer: B) Public Libraries Act, 1850
Explanation: The Public Libraries Act, 1850, was the first legislation in the UK to legally recognize free public access libraries, setting the foundation for the country's public library system.

Q749. What is the main responsibility of local authorities under the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 1964?
A) To provide comprehensive and efficient library services
B) To manage funding for library digitization
C) To oversee national information programs
D) To develop IT training for library staff

Answer: A) To provide comprehensive and efficient library services
Explanation: Under the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 1964, local authorities are obliged to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service for all persons wishing to make use of it.

Q750. What is the overall supervision of public libraries in the UK under the 1964 Act?
A) Secretary of State for Education
B) UK Secretary of State for Culture, Media, and Sports
C) Local government authorities
D) National Library of the UK

Answer: B) UK Secretary of State for Culture, Media, and Sports
Explanation: The overall supervision of public libraries in the UK is the responsibility of the UK Secretary of State for Culture, Media, and Sports, while local authorities manage the operation and levels of service.

Q751. Which of the following is a key challenge for public libraries in the UK in the 21st century?
A) Decreased leisure time
B) Reduced government funding
C) Increased demand for Internet and Web access
D) Limited public interest in libraries

Answer: C) Increased demand for Internet and Web access
Explanation: One of the key challenges for UK public libraries is the rapid growth of the Internet and the public demand for access to these digital services.

Q752. What significant funding initiative was announced by the UK Government to address the challenges faced by public libraries?
A) Funding for digital book collections
B) Lottery funding for IT training for public library staff
C) Grants for library building renovations
D) National digital archive creation

Answer: B) Lottery funding for IT training for public library staff
Explanation: The UK Government announced significant lottery funding for IT training for public library staff and the creation of digitized content in libraries as part of a response to the Library and Information Commission's 1997 report.

Q753. What key themes are emphasized in the Library and Information Commission's 2020 Vision for the future of libraries?
A) The future of physical library buildings
B) The superhighway, new technology, and virtual libraries
C) Public libraries as private entities
D) Focus on physical media like books and newspapers

Answer: B) The superhighway, new technology, and virtual libraries
Explanation: The 2020 Vision emphasizes key themes such as the superhighway, new technology, virtual libraries, and the role of libraries in lifelong learning and literacy skills development.

Q754. What is one of the most important services that public libraries in the UK are evolving to provide in response to societal changes?
A) Rental of physical books only
B) Access to national programs such as lifelong learning
C) Limiting their services to local communities
D) Restricting Internet access

Answer: B) Access to national programs such as lifelong learning
Explanation: Public libraries in the UK are evolving to provide access to national programs, such as lifelong learning, to meet the increasing demand for educational, cultural, and recreational services.

Q755. Which of the following is NOT a key focus area in the UK Library and Information Commission's vision for the future?
A) Content
B) Connectivity
C) Physical library space
D) Competencies

Answer: C) Physical library space
Explanation: The vision emphasizes content, connectivity, and competencies, focusing on the development of digital technologies and skills rather than just physical library space.

Q756. What has been a major influence on the development of public library services in the UK?
A) Decline in government interest
B) Decrease in public demand for library services
C) The growth of information and communication technology
D) A reduction in funding for education

Answer: C) The growth of information and communication technology
Explanation: The rapid growth of information and communication technology has significantly influenced the development of public library services in the UK, leading to digitization efforts and increased access to online services.

Q757. Which publication by the American Library Association (2001) focused on literacy in libraries for the 21st century?
A) The 1997 National Survey of U.S. Public Libraries and the Internet
B) ALA Action No. 1: 21st Century Literacy at your Library
C) Information Technology in Public Libraries
D) Public Library Services in India: Systems, Modernization, Networking

Answer: B) ALA Action No. 1: 21st Century Literacy at your Library
Explanation: The American Library Association's 2001 publication, *ALA Action No. 1: 21st Century Literacy at your Library*, focused on promoting literacy in libraries for the 21st century.

Q758. What was the main subject of the 1997 National Survey of U.S. Public Libraries and the Internet report by the American Library Association?
A) The modernization of libraries
B) The role of libraries in adult literacy
C) The use of the Internet in U.S. public libraries
D) Public policies influencing libraries

Answer: C) The use of the Internet in U.S. public libraries
Explanation: The 1997 National Survey of U.S. Public Libraries and the Internet report examined how U.S. public libraries were utilizing the Internet and technology.

Q759. Who authored *Information Technology in Public Libraries* in 1998?
A) Kathleen de laPena McCook
B) Coos Batt
C) Martyn John
D) Phyllis Dain

Answer: B) Coos Batt
Explanation: *Information Technology in Public Libraries* was written by Coos Batt and published in 1998.

Q760. In which year was *Public Library Services in India: Systems, Modernization, Networking, and Deficiencies* by R. Bhattacharjee published?
A) 1997
B) 1998
C) 2002
D) 2000

Answer: C) 2002
Explanation: R. Bhattacharjee's work on public library services in India was published in 2002.

Q761. Who co-authored the article *Public Policies as a Factor Influencing Adult Life-long Learning, Adult Literacy, and Public Libraries*?
A) Leslie Fitch and Jody Warner
B) Kathleen de laPena McCook and Peggy Barber
C) Patrick Villa and Martyn John
D) Redmond Kathleen Molz and Phyllis Dain

Answer: B) Kathleen de laPena McCook and Peggy Barber
Explanation: Kathleen de laPena McCook and Peggy Barber co-authored the article in 2002, discussing public policies and their impact on adult literacy and public libraries.

Q762. Which publication addresses the value of public libraries in Canada and was published in 1997?
A) Dividends: The Value of Public Libraries in Canada
B) Public Library Services in India: Systems, Modernization, Networking
C) Civic Space/Cyberspace: The American Public Library in the Information Age
D) Information UK 2002

Answer: A) Dividends: The Value of Public Libraries in Canada
Explanation: *Dividends: The Value of Public Libraries in Canada* was published in 1997 and addresses the impact and value of public libraries in Canada.

Q763. Who edited the book *Information and Libraries in the United Kingdom-2000*, published in 1999?
A) Martyn John
B) Patrick Villa
C) Leslie Fitch
D) Patrick Villa

Answer: D) Patrick Villa
Explanation: *Information and Libraries in the United Kingdom-2000* was edited by Patrick Villa and published in 1999.

Q764. Which book by Redmond Kathleen Molz and Phyllis Dain discusses the American public library in the information age?
A) Dividends: The Value of Public Libraries in Canada
B) Civic Space/Cyberspace: The American Public Library in the Information Age
C) Library Legislation and Changing Role of Public Libraries
D) Information and Libraries in the United Kingdom-2000

Answer: B) Civic Space/Cyberspace: The American Public Library in the Information Age
Explanation: *Civic Space/Cyberspace: The American Public Library in the Information Age* by Redmond Kathleen Molz and Phyllis Dain explores the evolving role of American public libraries in the digital age.

Q765. Where was the National Round Table on Modernization and Networking of Libraries in India, which discussed public library services, held in 2002?
A) Mumbai
B) New Delhi
C) Chennai
D) Kolkata

Answer: B) New Delhi
Explanation: The National Round Table on Modernization and Networking of Libraries in India, discussing public library services, was held in New Delhi in 2002.

Q766. Which publication by the RRRLF discusses the public library scenario in the 21st century?
A) Civic Space/Cyberspace: The American Public Library in the Information Age
B) Recommendations of the Seminars on Public Library Scenario in the 21st Century
C) Information UK 2002
D) Public Policies as a Factor Influencing Adult Life-long Learning

Answer: B) Recommendations of the Seminars on Public Library Scenario in the 21st Century
Explanation: The RRRLF publication titled *Recommendations of the Seminars on Public Library Scenario in the 21st Century* outlines recommendations for the future of public libraries in the 21st century.